Bombay Gazette.
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THE Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,972.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
6th March.	SALSETTE	6000	† PERSIA	7951
12th "	† EGYPT	7212		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10863
23rd "	ARCADIA	7007		
26th "	INDIA	7911		
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512		
9th "	ARABIA	7903		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9705
23rd "	MANTUA	10885		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7688		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10490
21st "	EGYPT	7912		

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 523,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 949

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. G. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.
SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4382	G. Gilhuber	16th March
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BRESZNZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4739	H. Schoeffka	1st May
BOHEMIA	4382	G. Gilhuber	16th "
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWARTS	5310	B. Bologer	20th March
MIPON	8350	E Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7388	G. Raicich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	,, 750*
Single Class to London	,, 545	,, 635*
Single Class to London and back	,, 865	,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,, 350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	
Single Class to London	,, 545	to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865	to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILINGS.

The s. s. "SILESIA" will sail about 15th March, and the s. s. "Gastein" will sail about 25th April from Bombay direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice.

By s.s. "Silesia," Rs. 450, and Rs. 385.

By s.s. "Gastein," Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tarven and other Routes.

EXCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
CHINA	G. Bergaglian	6217	26th Mar. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Tredegar Hall	due 12th March	Philadelphia,
Spanish Prince	due April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 3rd Mar.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 4th Mar.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 7th Mar.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*

* Porebander, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 3rd March, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 7th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 12th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

2nd March, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c

Steamers.	Tons.	Bombay. 1910.	Karachi. 1910.
A Trafford Hall	6321	Mar. 2	1910
†C City of York	7705	,, 22 ,,	Mar. 12 1910
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 ,,	,, 26 ,,
C City of Glasgow	6457	,, ,,	April 15 ,,
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11 ,,	,, 21 ,,
†C City of Calcutta	7312	,, 22 ,,	,, 29 ,,
B Walton Hall	4958	,, 25 ,,	May 5 ,,
C City of Manchester	6364	,, ,,	,, 7 ,,
C Trafford Hall	6321	May 24 ,,	,, ,,
C City of Karachi	5557	,, ,,	,, 31 ,,
A City of Benares	6738	,, ,,	June 16 ,,

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING. 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
C City of York	770	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
†C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
†C City of Calcutta	7312	22nd ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,

† Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class Rs.	Second Class. Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single	525	390
	Return	850	590
To Naples			
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single	525	390
	Return	850	590
To Marseilles or Genoa			
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo	Single	550	420
	Return	885	640
To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven			

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bites and Son's Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

BANKS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,635	Rebufat	17th Mar. 1910
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,878	Bardion	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
SALAZIE	4,147		7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,635	Rebufat	4th August ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	25th Mar. 1910.
SALAZIE	4,147	,,	22nd April 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON W. S.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiebling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatta. Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggar.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM HAJIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq., (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.
The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.
Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

GOERZ TRIEDER "PAGOR."
THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE
For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10½ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz..
Price:	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.
A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India
Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.
Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.
This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £6-6.
Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.
Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.
Price includes case and shoulder strap.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,300,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
1, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Soerabaja (F. M.
Ollioutta	Kuala Lumpur (Do.)	States.)
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Soerabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake General Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. BREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI, AHMEDABAD and KARACHI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities, and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. NARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LYONS	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MALACCA.	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MANILA	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	SHANGHAI	YOLLO
HONGKONG		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mauritius,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi	Kandy	Entebbi

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

AQUILA TONIC.
(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER
of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.

C. S. MADON & CO.
BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
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For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

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Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE
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WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.
Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.
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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.
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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
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Scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
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Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
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Full particulars and prices on application to
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Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—
Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
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Grease.
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Kerosine Oil Brands:—
Snowflake 150° in cases.
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Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make APPOINTMENTS to EXAMINERSHIPS, at the L. M. & S. EXAMINATION, to be held in June, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Registrar, not later than FRIDAY, the 18th March.

Forms of application for, and particulars in regard to, the examinerships may be obtained from the Office of the undersigned.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 24th February, 1910.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1910.

WANTED.

WANTED a PERSONAL ASSISTANT for the Hon'ble Rajah of Kakina. A young Parsee Gentleman, who is either graduate or undergraduate and can make himself generally useful in travelling, household, social functions and Office work and is fond of sports, will be preferred. Pay Rs. 75 with free Board and Lodging, rising to Rs. 100 in three years. Apply immediately with all particulars as to age, qualifications, family, etc., and copies of testimonials and photos. to the Secretary, Kakina Raj, East Bengal, Rungpur District.

EUROPEAN GENERAL (St. GEORGE'S) HOSPITAL.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Funds, will be held at the Port Trust Offices, on March 7th, 1910, at 6-15 P.M.

BUSINESS.

To consider the Report of the Committee and To pass the accounts for the season 1908-1909.

L. H. SAVILE,
Honorary Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1910, at 10 P.M.

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

IT is intended to CONTROL all BUILDING OPERATIONS in the greater part of this Taluka. Full information can be obtained from the Special Officer, Bandra, as regards the proposed Plans for the area under consideration, and all who contemplate the acquisition of rights over such land are advised to consult the said Officer before the completion of any such transaction.

GANDARHAILY,
Special Officer.

Bandra, dated 25th February 1910.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from MONDAY, the 7th March, 1910, the TIMINGS of the MAIL and PASSENGER TRAINS on the Main Line and Branches and of the Local and Suburban Trains between COLABA and VIRAR, on the Broad-Gauge Section of this Company's system will be REVISED.

The DOWN MAIL will LEAVE COLABA, at 21-0 instead of at 21-30, and the DOWN PASSENGER TRAIN will LEAVE COLABA at 22-0 instead of at 22-30.

Detailed Timings may be ascertained from the Short Time Tables exhibited at stations.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th February, 1910.

BOMBAY TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 9th MARCH, 1910.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M. on THURSDAY, 3rd March, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 1st March, 1910.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

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5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION, GOWALIA TANK ROAD, BEHIND FIRE BRIGADE STATION, At the End of Kennedy Bridge,

The first turning to the left and Look for the 4 Big Lamps 4.

LAST { 3 { NIGHTS ! LAST { NIGHTS ! !

OF THIS GREAT SHOW IN BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW NIGHT,

FRIDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1910

Grand Complimentary Benefit tendered to the Popular MANAGER,

COL. BOB LOVE.

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On which occasion Mr. BEZONJEE PESTONJEE, PROPRIETOR, PINTO HOTEL, MATHERAN, will enter the TIGER DEN UNATTENDED by the TRAINER and perform the TIGERESS LILY,

ALSO JACK MC'AULIFFE,

The well KNOWN PUGILIST, will give an ARTISTIC EXHIBITION OF BALL PUNCHING.

Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

Late Trams will run from Grant Road Terminus after all Performances.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to the Re. One and Rs. Two Seats.

N. B.—Special space reserved for zenana Ladies. Seats can be reserved at the Circus Tent Daily.

Madame HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

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EXHIBITION OF PICTURES,
TOWN HALL,

OPENS DAILY (including Sundays from 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M. (S. T.), from 2nd to 14th March, 1910.

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TO-NIGHT,

GRAND SURPRISE PROGRAMME.

THE MINIATURE.

A marvel of colour cinematography charming tableaux of the Watteax period. All Ladies should see this film.

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All the fun of the fair and all the hardships of a showman's life are seen in this picture,

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Time and Prices as usual.

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MERRY CLOWNS

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MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

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THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

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THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

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REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS :—If your Car is not giving you the desired satisfaction, please send it to the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

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GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
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The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
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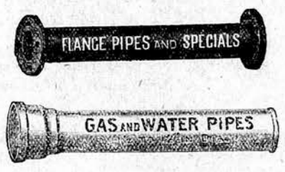

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The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
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4 Cylinder 14-16 H. P.
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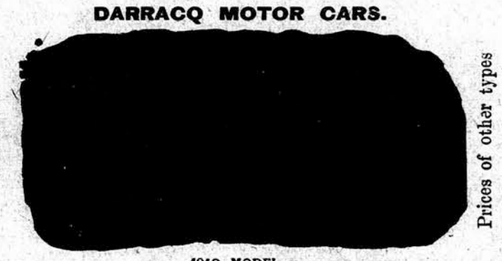

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Best Quality Motor Accessories always available at moderate prices.
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ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

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FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, on no account omit the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This meritorious (tested) years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY ECZEMA BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1909.

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Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

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INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BONUS YEAR 1910.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at Eagles Rates. Full particulars on application.

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KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...	5,890 for	£. 1,819,377
New Premiums (1908) ...	...	„ 81,349
Annual Income ...	...	„ 1,406,762
Assets ...	...	„ 10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination. Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

Metal Mart Dept :—

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

All sections from 4in. by 1½in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA

of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Fig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farnley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS
BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACGOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, March 1.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ...81 1-2 ex—5/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ... 25·17 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ...99 1-4 + 1/4
Hamburg Cheques on London ...20·45—9·1/2
Bar silver Spot.... ... ... 23 3/16—1-8
Do. 2 months hence. ... ...23 1/4—1-8
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady with small Buyers.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ...63 1-16—1-16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ... ... 1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10th February.
Council Bills—Extra allotments, Madras Rs. 2,83,000 at 1 4 1 1-2
Transfer on Bombay Rs. 10,00,000 at 1 4 2.
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ...96 3-4—1/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight .. 2 3/d unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 2 1/2 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months.. 2 5/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 2 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77·9
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 1 1-2—1-8
Do. of day market loans ... 1 5-8 —1-8

MANCHESTER, March 1.

COTTON.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	...	8,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp		1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian	...	200
Do. Day's Imports...	...	10,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot....		Moderate demand, steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...		Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market....		... Steady.
Mid-Americans	...	... 8·06 + 6
Egyptian F. G. F. ...	...	15 5-8 unchgd

Cotton Delivery	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Mid Uplands	7·72	7·36	7·51	7·59	7·51
G. O. C.	—1	—1	—2	—2	—2
	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	J.-F.
Liverpool	7·23	6·75	6·38	6·19	6·46
	—1	—1	—1	New	—1

Sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 1.

		bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	17,000
Do. Last year	...	24,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
Do. Exports to Continent ...	...	12,000

Futures at New York .....
May 14·38 — 7
Do. at New York .....
July 14·31 New

Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.

Spot Cotton at New York	...	14·85—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		8 3/4 unchgd
Demand Bills	...	4·87 1/4 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars	...	50 1/4—1/4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	...	14 3/4 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	...	Steady.
Futures at New Orleans		May 14·83—13
Do. at New Orleans	...	July 14·70 New

LINSEED.

LONDON, March 1.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)		55 1/4
"	"	months, March.-April.
"	"	Ports, Dunkirk.
"	"	Buyers, sellers, &c. Sellers.

SEEDS

Rapeseed—Yellow Guirat 416 lbs ex-ship. 44 2-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, etc.—Sellers.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 59 1-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India Double bags 1st Mark ... 17-3 3-4 May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

MANCHESTER.

Grey Shirtings, 41/42 in. 38 yds 16 by 15 = 8·1
Do. 44 in. 38/38 1-2 yds 9 lbs = 8·6
White Shirtings 40/41 in. 40 yds 18 square = 9·3
Do. Nainsook 43 in. 19 yds 22 by 21 = 8·41/2

ARRIVALS.

"Nera," "Gibraltar," and "Gernia".

BOMBAY, March 2.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. for demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. to 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

Some Banks were eager to give T. T. at 1s. 4 3-32d. this week. Being Council Bills day Bank closed earlier.

We quote:—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4 3/32d.
T. T. Forward ... ... 1s. 4d. May.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits 3 m/s " ... 1s. 4 5-32d.
" " Forward ... 1s. 4 1/4d. next mail.
" 6 m/s Ready ... 1s. 4 3/8d.
Francs 3 m/s " ... 17 3/4
Marks 3 m/s " ... 138 3/4
60 d/s. Hongkong ... 125 3/4
" Shanghai ... 167 1/2
" Japan ... 149 3/4

Market—Firm.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper Settlement to-day passed off at and about 93 1-2 to 93 9-16, the rate for next settlement being 6 to 7 annas higher. At the close we quote:—
93-10 Ready.
93-15 31st March Settlement.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-8 down at 23 3-16 for ready and forwards at 23 1-4. New York declined 1-4 and is at 50 1-4.

Local market in gold remained quiet. There was very little up-country and local demand and prices fluctuated a little.

Silver opened at Rs. 66-12-0. London market being lower the market here was weak and there being sellers, forward contracts closed at Rs. 66-10. Demand for ready was dull and very little business was done.

We quote:—

GOLD.

		Rs. a. p.
97 touch Fakirsett...		23 8 0
97 touch Leach		23 7 0
National Bank		24 0 0
Chartered Bank		23 15 9
Sovereigns Shield		15 3 6
Do Dragon		15 0 0
Australian		21 1 6

SILVER.

		Rs. a. p.
17 1/2 Penny		67 4 0
17 Penny ready		67 3 6
Local per tola		0 10 9
First Settlement		67 6 0
Second "		67 2 6

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Home prices advanced 3d. Demand for ready and forward was good and prices went up by an anna. Tone firm.

Rapeseed :—Home market declined 3d. but demand for ready was good, and there being sellers for forward, prices advanced by half to one anna. Tone steady.

Gingellyseed :—Demand for ready was a slightly better and prices advanced 8 annas. Tone firm.

Poppyseed :— } Quiet but steady. Moderate
Castorseed :— } business was done and prices are
Cottonseed :— } unchanged.

Mowraseed :—Good enquiry, and prices advanced an anna. Tone steady.

Wheat :—Home prices remained unchanged. Very little business was done in ready and forward, and prices remained unchanged. Tone quiet.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 2
Linseed, Small ...	... " 9 15
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 8
Yellow do. ...	... " 7 4
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 15
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 10
Castorseed ...	... " 33 to 34
Mowraseed... ...	... " 6 10
Maize	... " 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... " 40 to 42
Mustardseed ...	... " 28 to 30
Gingellyseed ...	... " 33 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...	
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	,, 44 8 to 45 8
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 35/5	
Do. do do 35/15	
Do. do. do. 78/35...	,, 42 to 45
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/80...	
Do. do. 85/15...	,, 39 to 40
Gin, Black Beaver ...	
Do. do. Gadag ...	,, 38 to 39
Gin Red Khandwa ...	
Do. Meggi ...	,, 42 to 43
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	
Do. do. Secunderabad	,, 48 to 51
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kneni	
Do. Ahmedabad...	,, 37 to 38
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	
Club No. 1 ...	,, 33 to 42
Delhi 70/80 ...	
Hard Red... ...	... ,, 34 to 37
Cottonseed ...	... ,, 24 to 25

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 1st March :—

Wheat	...	1,038 cwts
Linseed	...	9,772 ,,
Rapeseed	...	7,086 ,,
Gingellyseed	...	29,217 ,,
Poppyseed	...	28 ,,
Groundnuts	...	2,203 ,,
Castorseed	...	817 ,,
Rice	...	376 ,,
Myrabolams	...	14,181 ,,
Cottonseed... ...	...	82,934 ,,
Mowraseed... ...	...	393 ,,
Gram	...	7,226 ,,
Joowar	...	2,507 ,,
Maize	...	857 ,,

LOCAL YARN.

Our yarn market remained firm. Good demand for good 10s, 12s, and 16s.

We learn of the following sales:

			No.
1000	Kohinoor ...	...	12s at 7·00
300	Textile ...	...	10s at 6·13 1-2
300	Indo-China ...	...	12s at 6·14 1-2
300	Edward Sassoon	...	12s at 7·00
500	do	...	10s at 6·14
100	China ...	...	20s at 7·7

SPINNINGS.

Petits opened at Rs. 3,130 and declined to Rs. 3,105 to 3,107 1-2 for April at the close. Other shares are lively.

BANKS.

Bombay		1,455
India		66 1-2
Indian Specie		51 1/2

MILLS.

Crescent		86 1/4
David		371 1-4
Kohinoor		667 1-2
Manockji Petit		3,100
New City of Bombay... ...		730

PRESSES.

New Berar		545
New Mofussil		780
Volkart's United		655

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. E. S. and T. Co. Ord. ...		101
Bombay E. S. T. C Pref. ...		156
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord		297 1-2
Colaba Land & Mill		1,112 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...		19
Treacher & Co		575

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej		607 1-2
Tapti-Valley		455

COTTON.

Liverpool in the morning was 6 points up and New York 20 lower. Good Broach opened at Rs. 326 and Fine at 342, at which rates no business was reported. Opener received in the evening showed 1 less. Good Broach and Fine remained unchanged at the close. In Ready prices declined by one per cent. Mills and exporters have done very little business. The Market is quiet.

The following are the purchases reported to-day :—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Nagur	...Ralli Bros ...	278
200	Khandeish	...Volkart Bros ...	287
200	Latur	...B D Master ...	322
100	Broach gin	...M Bussan Kaisha ...	337
200	Khandeish	...Asaur Mills ...	276
100	Yeotmal (wet) ...	do ...	280
100	Khandeish (wet)...	Jubilee ...	243

We quote :—

Fine M G Broach ...	...	...	342
Good M G Broach ...	...	...	326
Fine M G Nagpur Kampti ...	...	...	318
Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon	...	...	305
Fine M G Khangaum Akola...	...	...	296
Fine M G Vamoti ...	...	...	295
Fine M G Mattia ...	...	...	280
F G M G Khandeish ...	...	...	272
Fine M G Khandeish ...	...	...	280
Fine M G Bengals ...	...	...	275
F G H G Bengals ...	...	...	247
Fine Wardha Hinganghat ...	...	...	320
Good Westerns	...	...	318 A-M
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	...	...	330

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 1st March :—

Khandesh	...	...	2,694 Bales.
Central India	...	...	2,021 ,,
Berar and Nagur	...	...	1,394 ,,
Berar	...	...	7,454 ,,
Central Provinces	...	...	1,538 ,,
Oomras...	...	...	15,321 ,,
Dholera	...	...	438 ,,
Broach...	...	...	3,3/8 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	...	...	732 ,,
Westerns	...	...	..... ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.) ...	...	...	991 ,,
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	...	...	232 ,,
Sind	...	...	43 ,,
	Total ...		21,215 Bales.

FREIGHT.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	15 0	... 15 6
Dunkirk	15 0	... 15 6
Havre	15 6	... 16 0
Hull	15 0	... .
Liverpool	15 6	... 16 0
Marseilles	15 6	... 16 0
Genoa	15 0	... 15 6
London	15 6	... .
Hamburg	16 0	... 16 6
Trieste	16 6	... 17 6
Venice... ...	16 6	... 17 6
Open Ports ...	... Apr.-June	... 15 0

Market quiet, little doing.

METALS.

We quote :—

		Lbs.
Copper Braziers 4×4		21
		28
		35
		42
		56 } Rs. 56 6
		63
		70
		77
		84
Yellow Metal Sheets		21
		28
		35 } Rs. 46 0
		42
		49 } ,, 46 12
		56
Tin Ingots. ...	S M	... ,, 41 12
Spelter	S M	
	M M	,, 19 4
	J	
	G	
Georgahutte ...	... ...	... ,, 22 8
Copper Ingots	K S	,, 49 8
Copper Sheathings	...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	,, 52 0
Yellow Metal Sheathings	lbs. 14, 16	} ,, 48 0
	10, 12	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, March 1.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Box ...	...	2,220	876
3 Boxes ...	...	1,500	25,275
3 Bundles ...	...	900	...
6 do ...	...	1,500	3,000

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
3 Bundles ...	...	6,000	...
3 do ...	...	5,300	...
6 do ...	...	12,300	...
Importers.		Vessels.	From.
J. H. E. Obadiah	...	Himalaya	Alexandria
Sandry Importers	...	do	Aden
M. Markesanis & Co	...	Kola	Bussra
E. Hayim	...	do	do
Abeedy Meaishe Meer	...	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 28th Feb. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	6	5,955
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	26	22,406

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Broadwater s—1,000 cwts oil cakes, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 20 bales cotton, G Ranchordas; 727 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Salsette s—274 cwts ivory, Rassam.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Styliani Bobis s—500 cwts linseed and 99,234 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Torrington s—15,812 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.
Creington Court s—47,098 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 1,175 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hillfern s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Broadwater s—110 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co; 300 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 533 bales cotton, 6,002 cwts mustardseed, Volkert Bros.
Avala s—100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barnby s—12 bales hemp, T Purshotam and Co; 385 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 2,001 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji; 165 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabolams, Malandas Bros.
Pearlmoor s—1485 bales cotton Volkert Bros, 110 bales cotton Glade and Co; 160 bales cotton the New Mofussil and Co; 1060 cwts gingellyseed and 1001 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co 220 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 110 bales cotton M Bhimji; 440 bales cotton J A Beghie and Co; 6004 cwts teelseed A Blaschek and Co; 2039 cwts teelseed Warman and Co; 2045 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Braunfels s—220 bales cotton the New Mofussil and Co; 10 bales cotton Latham and Co.
Ethelwynne s—284 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Lindsay s—200 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co; 400 cwts rice Ismail Ramji—1926 cwts linseed J Rachiri, 100 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 504 cwts myrabolams W Bechar.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gisela s—200 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 110 bales cotton the Bombay and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gisela s—185 cwts jowari Volkert Bros; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Alala s—100 bales cotton Bamji and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Tullochmoor s—4000 cwts. mussoor and 130000, cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Hendon Hall s—503 cwts myrabolams E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—1250 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji 500 bales twist and 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales twist S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 300 bales cotton, C Ibrahim and Co; 500 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ceylon Maru s—500 bales cotton, H. N. Madraswalla and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon Maru s—800 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Geylon Maru s—700 bales cotton, M B Krisha.

IMPORTS.

S S Nowshera, 1961 tons, Captain J K Rose, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Moulmein, with the following cargo :—

FROM MOULMEIN.

12,233 bags rice.

FROM CALICUT.

5 coffees, 44 cotton, 376 dry ginger, 10 potatoes, 3 hides, 1 sharkfins, 53 chillies, 20 tea, 70 pepper, 72 copra, 163 coir yarn, 18 cocoanuts, 33 coir rope.

S S Waroongs, 1601 tons, Captain W Morrison, arrived in harbour on Tuesday, with the following cargo:—

FROM BUSCHRA.

280 wet dates.

FROM BUSHIRE.

1 specie, 290 cotton, 320 skins, 113 gum, 7 attari, 20 almonds.

FROM DUBAI.

5 pearls, 9 specie.

FROM BUNDER ABBAS.

5 specie, 47 almonds, 7 pista, 11 shahajeera, 43 figs, 7 dry dates, 24 mader roots, 3 wool, 32 cotton.

FROM MUSCAT.

5 cotton, 2 wool, 904 dry dates.

FROM GWADUR.

10 matting, 4 fishmaws, 3 sharkfins.

FROM JASK.

1 fishmaws.

FROM DWARKA.

1 specie.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd March 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	1	11	23 a.m.	25	47
Teheran ...	2	12	55 p.m.	2	2
Suez	2	2	5 p.m.	0	41

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices Ahwaz and Mohammerah interrupted. Telegrams being posted from Borazjoon (11-1 P.09.)

Cable Perim Obook interrupted. (23-2-10).

Bhamo route to China right. (1-3-10).

Turkish route right (2-3-10).

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plagues.	deaths from Attacks.	Deaths.	Total all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3	
B Mandvi, Chinkla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	5	2	19	
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Funeswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khunbharwada	6	3	18	
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	1	0	10	
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	27	
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	2	2	12	
G Mahim and Worli ...	3	1	12	
Water Division	0	0	0	
Harbour	0	0	0	
Hospitals	0	0	8	
Total.....	19	9	109	
This day last year.....	35	22	111	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ROBERTS—March 2, at St. George's Hospital, T. Lawson Roberts, age 39, the result of a hunting accident. Funeral leaves St. George's Hospital this evening at 5, arriving Sewree at 6 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—February 22, at Schore, the wife of Major F. D. Browne, 56th Rifles F. F., of a son.
MILWARD—February 4, at Calcutta, wife of Captain Milward, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ADOLPHUS—VANDRASS—February 7, at St. Saviour's Church, Sukkur, by the Rev. Herbert England, Albert Samuel, youngest son of S. J. Adolphus, Esq., late Head Master, Nizam's College, Hyderabad, Deccan, to Agnes Minnie, second eldest daughter of H. Vandrass, Esq., Traffic Department, North-Western State Railway.
MARSHALL—BOND—February 1, at Asansol Bengal, Thomas Marshall, National Bank of India, Karachi, son of the late James Marshall and Mrs. M. Marshall of Ravensdowne, Berwick-on-Tweed, to Ivy Vivian, youngest daughter of the late Major S. Patterson Bond and Mrs. Patterson Bond of Stoneleigh, Mussoorie.

DEATHS.

CARTER—February 11, at Cawnpore, Melva Adeline, wife of Lorance R. Carter.
GAUDOIN—February 15, at Tirupattur, Duncan Beaufort Wallis, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. A. Gaudoin, aged 2 years.
MEEHAN—February 11, at Jubbalpore, Frederick Meehan, retired Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Central Provinces, aged 59 years.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Elphinstone High School Sports, 3-30 p.m.
Grant Medical College Sports, 3 p.m.
Harmsten's Circus, behind Gowalia Fire Brigade Station, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

Maxim : "A good servant makes a good master."

Arrival of a Ranee.—Her Highness the Maharanee Gaekwar of Baroda has arrived in Bombay and put up in the Gaekwar's bungalow in Nepean Sea Road.

Bombay Standing Committee.—In the absence of the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Mr. J. A. Wadia, was called to the chair yesterday at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, when business of a formal nature was transacted.

Ratansi Mulji Dispensary.—During February the number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary was 2,712. Among them the number of new admission was 616, classified as stated below:—Bhattia 34, Vanias 88, Brahmins 132, Lohana 42, other castes 320. The average daily attendance was 97.

The Gatha Society.—An ordinary weekly meeting of the Society will be held at the Dadysett Agiari Hall, Fort, this evening at 5-30 p.m. (B. T.), when Mr. A. K. Vesavevala, B.A., will expound Yasna XXIX 6, and Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., will read a paper on "Erekshya, the acher in the sky."

Judicial Conference at Surat.—Mr. Justice Heaton, of the Bombay High Court, now on circuit in the mofussil, has closed the work of the Judicial Confetence held at Surat. Questions relating to Civil Procedure and Court practice were discussed before the Conference, at which the District Judges and Subordinate Judges of Surat and Broach were present.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Onindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per S. S. "Somali," will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow, Friday, instead of at 4 p.m. as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Hindu Lead Coins.—A number of lead coins, reported to have been found in the Mahi Kantha district have been secured by Mr. Hormusjee C. Gorimar of Karelwadi, Bombay, who offers them for sale. The pattern on both sides of the coins consists simply of a chequered pattern of cross lines. They are believed to belong to an ancient Hindu dynasty, but are not attributable to any particular king.

H. H. The Aga Khan.—His Highness Sultan Mahamed Shah, G. C. I. E., the Aga Khan, has, in his Kathiawad tour, gone from Dholathi to Rajkote. He has opened a camp four miles distant from the town and encamped there. The Jam Saheb and the Thakore of Limdi have invited His Highness to be their guest in their capitals, but indifferent health has not allowed His Highness to accept the invitations. From Rajkote His Highness goes to Junaghad.

Band at the Parsee Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March of Triumph	Entry of the Gladiators ... Fucik
Overture	Zampa ... Herold
Serenata	Love is fidelness ... Macbeth
Selection	Dear Little Denmark ... Rubens
Valse	La Tzarina ... Bucalossi
Selection	The Earl and the Girl ... Caryll
Polonoise	Der Faokelsug ... Faust

Music on the Esplanade.—By kind permission of Colonel W. R. P. Wallace and Officers of the 1st Gloucester Regiment, the Band will render the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. F. Hawkes, Bandmaster, at 5-15 this evening:—

Introduction to 3rd Act Lohengrin	... Wagner
Overture	William Tell ... Rossini
Cornet Solo	Barcarolle Characteristio ... Ceuterno
Reminiscences of Wales	... Arr Godfrey
Dances	Tanz 2 ... Brahms
Selection	Geschichte die Bar-bant ... Offenbach
Valse	Les Patineurs ... Waldteufel
Galop	Flying Fox ... Dvorak

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

This popular resort for Bombay amusement seekers is nightly drawing large houses and the present attractive programme surpasses the previous ones in point of interesting combination. The "Watteax Period Marvels" entitled the Miniature represents a film which is of special interest to the ladies. The Circus life is also depicted and shows with realistic effects the various sides of a showman.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT

INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod presided over a sitting of the Insolvency Court on Wednesday.

Re BURJORJI CAWASJI POSTWALA

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of Messrs. Fisher and Coy., opposing creditors, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had not disclosed his property.

His Lordship granted a month's interim order.

Re LAKHMIDASS DWARKADASS.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., opposing creditors, opposed the interim order of the insolvent who appeared in person. Raikes said that the insolvent had represented to the creditors that he was possessed of immoveable properties and on the strength of that, the creditors had proceeded with his suits in the High Court. During the pending of the suit the insolvent had transferred his properties to his sons through other solicitors and he now said that the property in his name was "Benami."

His Lordship remarked that if the insolvent had committed an act in breach of the Act, his conduct would be inquired into and reported to the Court and then the insolvent would be dealt with according to law.

His Lordship granted the insolvent a month's interim order.

Re BABULBHAI RANCHORDASS.

Mr. Motiwalla, for the insolvent, applied for a provisional interim orders. He said that the insolvent was in jail and he would have to pay fees for filing his schedule from jail.

His Lordship refused the application.

Re SORABJI ARDESHIR WADIA.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, for the insolvent, applied and obtained three months' interim order.

Re F. W. FERN.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices and amend his schedule.

Re ANANDRAO GOPINATH.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and amend his schedule.

Re JETHABHAI NURSEY.

Mr. Raikes appeared on behalf of a petitioning creditor and applied for the adjudication of the insolvent. The learned Counsel said that the insolvent had suspended payment and a deed of composition had been drawn up in which the insolvent offered to pay four annas in a rupee and had applied to his client to sign it.

His Lordship made the necessary order.

Re AIZAB ELIAS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule for the withdrawal of the insolvent's petition.

Mr. Kapadia opposed the application.

His Lordship adjourned the matter for a fortnight.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—Lala Prag Dharampuria and another, Kadarmiya Abamya Syed, John Franklin Tunard William, Charles Belmour and another, Papa Niku Jore, Nana Bhaw Mahapuray, Shamrao Chintaman Gore, Mahomed Enoos Goolam Mahomed Chowle, Mahomed Ghussoo Mohidin and another, Shanji Virji Khoja and another, Vasant Narayen Dalir, Allabux Buffati Hindustani, Nazirahmed Amirahmed Shaik, Shankar Ganpat Naik, Syed Hasan Nizamoodin, Sakharam Vithal Bedekar, Sheik Sidoo Shaik Malang, Kashiram Makoond Gaokar and Esufalli Karimji Dawoodi Hora.

CHARGE AGAINST A PLEADER.

Sanction for Prosecution.

On Wednesday, on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayanrao G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeal filed by Venkatesh Sadashiv Nargundkar, a Pleader of Belgaum, from a decision of Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, confirming an order of the District Magistrate granting sanction to prosecute the appellant for offences punishable under Sections 193 and 196 of the Indian Penal Jode. Section 193 referred to giving and fabricating false evidence; Section 196 referred to corrupply using or attempting to use evidence as true or genuine when the user knew to be false or fabricated.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. D. A. Khare and Mr. C. Rele, appeared for the appellant, while the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

From the complaint filed against the appellant, it appeared that one Hussein was prosecuted for theft in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court in 1908 on the complaint of one Jacka Shet of Belgaum. Mr. Hardy tried and acquitted him. Hussein for his defence put in two documents, a promissory note and a receipt, to show that a Marwadi named Kesarimal lent Rs. 500 to one Raje Saheb, who in his turn lent the amount to Hussein. Both the Marwadi and Raje Saheb gave evidence in Hussein's favour. The appellant was the Pleader for the defence. Both these documents were fabricated and false for the purpose of using as evidence to defeat the ends of justice, and that end was unf

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx...Comdr J Harvey .....Special Service vessel
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr C S Hickman...R I Marine
H M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie.....E Stocken..... .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 2.

Aynthia..... 694 Curtis.....F F Campbell & Co
Berwada .....3270 Brocq.....M M & Co
Britannia .....1969 Hulse.....Box H S & Co
Blake.....2896 Hill.....W&A Graham & Co
Begonia .....2345 Mathews.....J Jeewandas
Blakemoor.....2403 Knott.....The Bombay & Co
Calstones...2322 Procter.....W& A Graham & Co
City of Vienna...2996 Greenham .....B & P S N & Co
Dinsdalehall ...2534 Brown..... W & A Graham & Co
Egypt...4178 Summers...London...12-3...P & O S N Co
Errington Court..2782 Gleghorn...W & A Graham& Co
Gerd.....do
Heceinee.....968 Hughes.....Persian Gulf.....N F... B and P S N & Co
Kela..... ...510 Cutbush.....M M & Co
Imaum .....2704 Weydehl.....K Nixon &Co
Lhasa .....941 Mac Dearmid.....M M & Co
Mokhalais.....3110 Eggrot...W & A Graham & Co
Nasri .....911 Miere.....B & P S N & Co
Nadir.....2041 Bird .....T Morrison& Co
Nowshera.....3142 Rose.....M M & Co
Oceana .....3507 Brace.....P & O S N Co
Sairotad.....617 Larsen .....F F Campbell & Co
Shah Nawaz.....2532 Mitchell.....B & H S N Co
Saleeto.....2391 Hayward .....P & O S N & Co
Shah Ameer...1921 Pigot...F-F...N F...Bt H S N& Co
Savannah.....3071 James.....P O & S N & Co
Styliani Bebis...2215 Combaris .....Ralli Bros
Tellochmoor...2350 Owens .....W & A Graham & Co
Wardha.....2552 Archdeacon .....M M & Co
Wistow Hall.....2129 Meria.....Killick Nixon & Co
Warora.....2504 Stewart.....M M and Co
Waroonga .....1601 Morrison .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Clan Lindsay	2499	Harris	Genoa	8-3	James Finlay & Co
C&R Alala	2941	Griffiths	Hamburg	5-3	W& A Graham & Co
G Somali	1615	Greiwo	Zanzibar		1-3 A Strandis & Co
H Ethelwynne	2036	Hnash	Hamburg		10-3 Ralli Bros
K Ceylon Maru	3142	Pyne	Kobe	11-3	W F Kaisha
N Hendenhall	2588	Lawes	Philadelphia		1-3 Killick Nixon & Co
M Imani	2979	Penbirthy	Kobe	8-3	Killick Nixon & Co
P South Atlantic	2238	Pickers	Hull	10-3	W & A Graham & Co
Q Pearlmoor	2576	Moffett	Hamburg	1	0-3 T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Indravati...513...Fakeera...N-S N F...Bo S N & Co Ld
Mahnadi...547 Ahmed...Manglore...4-3...Bo S N & Co
Sarasvati...443 Ahmed...Karachi...5-3...Bo S N & Co L

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Avala.....2335 Lamb...Antwerp .. ...5-3...W & A Graham & Co
2 Braunfels...3553 Schmilt ...Hamburg.....W & A G & Co
3 Torrington .....3619 Widdess...Hull...4-3...W & A Graham & Co
5 Hillfern...2776 William...Dunkirk...5-3...W & A Graham & Co
8 Earl of Douglas...2761 CurrieJames...N-F...20-8 Finlay & Co
10 & 11 Devanha.....4735 Powell.....Shanghai...2-3... P & O S N Co
13 Himalaya...3700 Spicer...Calcutta...4-3...P & O S N Co
14 Dumra...162 Manlay...Buschra...3-3...M M & Co
15 Gisela...2680 Nicolick...Trieste...3 3...A L S N Co
16 Broadwater...2466 N F.....Liverpool.....26-2...T Morrison & Co

Outside

Baruby .....2482 Marsey...Killick Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Caithness s.....	Procter	Calcutta Feb 18
	Styliani Bebis s...	Combario.....	Marseilles, Feb 5
	Lhasa s	MacDiarmid.	Karachi, Feb 28

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Feltala s.....	Reidock	Galle
	Springburn s	Crosthwaite...	Calcutta

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Wednesday :—

Steamer Dumra, Manley Persian Gulf.
" Seirstad, Larsen Bangkok.
" Avala, Lamb, Havre.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer Styliani Bebis for Marseilles.
" Tullochmoor for Port Said.
" Ayuthia for Singapore.
" Gerd for Bangkok.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Don Balduino, from Genoa left Aden on the 1st March and expected to arrive on the 7th instant in Bombay.

The same Co's steamer Capri, from Bombay arrived at Singanore the 2nd instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay yesterday, via Lamu and Mombasa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 3rd March.

185—Parades—Parades will be held daily on the Oval at 6.30 p.m. and at the St. Mary's College, Byculla, at 8-30 p.m. (except Saturdays and Sundays) for all Volunteers who have not yet made themselves extra efficients. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

186—Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following days :—

Friday the 4th inst.
Saturday the 5th inst.
Sunday the 6th inst.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Mahalaxmi, 3rd March.

Orders for the 3rd inst.
Orderly Officer Lt M Leslie.
Next for duty Lt W H Lace.
Orderly Sergeant Sergt J Welch.
Next for duty Sergt K J Barkea
Morning at 7-30 a.m.
No 1 Company 6 inch B L C Gun Drill.
No 2 Company Square Drill with Arms.
Evening at 6 p.m.
No 1 Company, Squad Drill with Arms.
No 2 Company, 6 inch B L C Gun Drill.
Parades No 1 and 2 Companies Service.
Company Practice on Sunday 6th inst at 11 a.m. each Company will fully man and fire a series of 16 shots from the two 6 inch B L C guns at Mahaluxmi.
Companies to fall in on the manning parade at 9 a.m.
The Inspector of Coast Defences in India will inspect No 1 and 2 Companies at the above service company practice.
The G O C Bombay Brigade will make his Annual Inspection of No 1 and 2 Companies at Mahaluxmi Battery on Sunday the 6th March at 11 a. m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R.A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

The value of the exports of the Dominion of New Zealand during January was £2,845,000, an increase of £382,000 over January, 1909.

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On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

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BLUTHNER.
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Call or write for anything you require to

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NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 3rd March 1910

THE CLOSING OF WELLS.

THE belief among Indians that water in wells and tanks is improved by exposure to sunlight is so widespread, and so rooted in the popular mind, that something more than mere legislation is needed to reconcile the people to the uprooting of this most cherished idea. So fixed is the notion, that domestic servants will continue to open the roof tanks of houses, even when forbidden to do so, while ignoring the multiplication of mosquitoes that invariably follows. Is it not time that some experiment were made on such a scale as will compel the attention, even of the most obstinate opponents of rational measures ? It is well known, even to Indians, that a period arrives when a well must be cleaned out ; that is to say, relieved of accumulated impurities. These impurities were either deposited by the water on entering the well and encountering the sunlight ; or, they fell into the well from the outside. But the mud removed from a foul well is always black and of such a character as could not be deposited by spring water. It is the result of dust blown in, of leaves and vegetation that have fallen in, of dead water plants, of the excreta of fishes. Fouling may also occur from the contamination of unclean vessels and ropes, used in preference to a pump. It is thoroughly established by long experience that in all reservoirs of water-works the impurities due to dead vegetation increase every year. In May 1865, according to Major Tulloch's report on the water supply of Bombay, the water in Vehar Lake fell to 44 feet at the tower gauge. The supply was then discoloured, thick with vegetable matter, and offensive to taste and smell. The deaths registered in that month were 3,792 or about 100 per cent. above the average. The impurities consisted of decaying weeds, having about the same specific gravity as water, and they formed a filamentous open mass that lay below the surface current produced by the monsoon rains. The water up to 44 feet was practically stagnant and sunlight had no effect on it at all.

The objections against any one weed in a reservoir applies to nearly all weeds. While they are living they absorb impurities, and when they are dead, they rot and foul the water, and a considerable portion of the storage space is occupied by foul deposits. All these deposits, of rotting weeds and excreta of fish, birds and crocodiles, are only possible in water exposed to the light of the sun. None of them is to be found in the water of springs or artesian wells. Open wells containing living and decaying vegetation must be disturbed by the vessels thrown into them to draw water, and thus the bottom water is drawn up at times. The springs also at the bottom, must discharge through any impurities lying there and thus be fouled before use. This same spring water, that must have lain for months underground and hidden from the sun, is what decides the well-sinker that his work is complete and successful. Once exposed to the sun the fouling begins. According to an old Indian tradition running water purifies itself, which is true, provided it runs far enough. According to analyses made on Ganges water traces of the city sewage were found in the river eighteen miles below the city, but this truth did not disturb the local dhobi who may be seen washing clothing below the outfall of a sewer. The following incident, illustrative of the popular belief in the self-purification of water, took place in Cawnpore on a great public holiday some years ago. Bhugwat Ghat, the most popular bathing place on the Ganges, was crowded with people ; about two and hundred and fifty, of all ages and both sexes were in the water. Scarcely a hundred yards above the bathers and at the edge of the stream was the body of a full-grown man which was being dissected by vultures. This man had almost certainly died of cholera because he had been hurried into the river without burning. No one seemed to notice the body, whose solutions were being let loose among the bathers, who were even carrying Ganges water away for home consumption. The mortality in Cawnpore at the time was 64 per thousand.

Flowing water does undergo a purification under the influence of sun and air, when the current is too rapid for the growth of weeds ; but in still water the conditions are different, as we have seen. Can any one of the defenders of the sunlight influence on wells give a clear statement of the quality of the water in the wells he objects to close, and say how this water meets religious requirements better than any other water ? He should be able to say exactly what the sun actually does and he should be prepared to bear the responsibility of any mischief that our sanitary authorities should find to arise from his well. In such a case proved facts should take precedence of unsupported statement. The idea of cleanliness, as distinct from religious purity, is entirely Indian. Almost every well in Bombay has been the scene of one or more suicides, and yet no cleansing operation has ever followed, although all medical men must know the peculiarities of suicide by drowning. One of the first things the sanitary engineer observes in India is the universal habit of defiling every possible supply of potable water. No stream is safe after passing through a village ; rivers are contaminated with dead bodies, tanks are fouled by men and cattle, and any day any well may be poisoned with cholera or typhoid germs by the contact of a rope or vessel. In Northern Africa the Mahomedans take special care to keep the light out of their wells. The mouth is contracted and a roof is built over it. In many cases a cover is kept on the mouth so that the well may be quite dark. Such wells remain clean for many generations. It is very convenient for the owner of an impure or suspected well to say that it must remain open for religious purposes. The same sort of excuse was offered for the burning of widows and for the Juggernauth ceremony. Both customs have been found unnecessary, and widows will, ere long, have all the rights of widowers, as in other more enlightened countries. A little unprejudiced reflection may, perhaps, enable the present objectors to the cleaning or the covering of wells, to find that water drawn from a closed well and exposed for a day to the sun, will do all they require in the way of religious ceremony. It may also enable them to avoid the rather embarrassing task of proving their contention to the satisfaction of a well-educated Health Officer.

CHINA AND TIBET. THE British Foreign Office has received an almost phenomenally prompt reply from the Peking Government regarding the position in Tibet—a reply which is deemed satisfactory. The Dalai Lama does not appear to be the holy man his subjects could desire. He is accused of intrigue—and not for the first time. During the Younghusband expedition he fled to Mongolia and the Chinese Government had difficulty in inducing him to move. He left his country in confusion at the mercy of the invaders. During his absence, as Dr. Sven Hedin tells us, the Chinese posted up a long proclamation at all the street corners in Lhasa, in which they declared that the Dalai Lama was deposed, because he had exposed his people to danger instead of defending them, and appointed the Tashi Lama in his place as the highest administrator of the home affairs of Tibet. "True the mob had torn down this proclamation," says the Swedish traveller, " and the Tashi Lama had refused his acquiescence, but nevertheless it was still apparent, two and a half years later, that the Tashi Lama enjoyed a far higher reputation than the Dalai Lama." The Tibetans began to doubt the infallibility of the Dalai Lama after his flight ; they will doubt it further after deserting them for the second time. Dr. Waddell told us that even in his time the Tashi-lunpo Grand Lamas were considered to be, if possible, holier even than those of Lhasa, as they were less contaminated with temporal government and worldly politics and more famous for their learning. Dr. Hedin describes the Dalai Lama as " an ambitious intriguer, who by his incautious policy provoked the offensive measures of Lord Curzon, so disastrous for Tibet, and thereby lost almost everything." China has no intention of interfering in the internal administration of Tibet, says the Peking telegram, but we imagine she may find it necessary considering that the Dalai Lama is accompanied by members of the Grand Council and the country is left without the means of administration.

OPIUM IN CHINA. IN conjunction with Sir Fleetwood Wilson's remarks on China's efforts to put down opium cultivation and consumption, should be read a report by Mr. Muller, Councillor to the British Legation at Peking, on the same subject. Distinct progress has been made in the past year towards the attainment of the objects China set herself in 1906, Mr. Muller says, and there has also been a very sensible diminution in the consumption and cultivation. As evidence of the Prince Regent's sincerity we publish elsewhere the text of an Imperial Rescript, just issued, dealing with the subject. Total prohibition within a measurable time is the policy which finds favour at the present. But, says Sir J. Jordan, in a covering despatch, "that the end is so near as many of the official pronouncements would seem to indicate is, I venture to think, very doubtful." Reliable information it appears is obtainable from only two provinces, Shanshi and Yunnan. In these progress has been made. In Shensi, Kansub, Hupeh and Szechuan comparatively little has been done to check either consumption or cultivation. Much progress has been made in Peking where it is now difficult to obtain either opium or pipes illicitly. The shops are licensed and the quantity purchasable is reduced on each renewal. Opium dens are forbidden and though some are still known to exist the number is said to have gone down in the past eighteen months by about fifty per cent.

THE BYE-ELECTION. DESPITE the efforts of the Irish League the Government has received no set-back in St. George's in the East. At the 1900-Election it was a Unionist seat, but in 1906 it went to the Liberals, Mr. Benn securing the substantial majority of six hundred and twenty-one. At the last General Election this was reduced to four hundred and thirty-four and at the bye-election which has just been decided the majority was a shade over five hundred. What is most notable in it is that whilst the number of voters who used their rights is practically the same as a few weeks ago the difference that there is to be found is a very slight increase in the number of Liberal and an equally slight decrease in the number of Unionist voters. In view of the narrowness of the Government majority it is hard to understand how this relapse into inactivity on the part of the Unionists has taken place unless they abstained from sheer magnanimity. If not much work will have to be done before the next General Election.

SHIPPING DISPUTES SETTLED. The big shipping war which threatened between leading German and British lines to Africa has been safely averted as the result of a conference at Hamburg. Particulars of the settlement reached us by last mail. Both parties, it would seem, were anxious to take advantage of the lapse of the working agreement between them two years ago. Not being bound in any way attempts were made by the parties to acquire privileges which they had not been permitted before. The German East Africa line began to encroach on the South African sphere of the Union Castle line. The latter retaliated by commencing a new service to East African ports. Then the Germans threatened a rate war by the reduction of their freights by 5s. a ton and an offer of further advantages to their customers. However, a dispute which would have had disastrous results for British Shipping while it lasted, has been prevented by some mutual concessions. It was all so simple that one almost wonders how the trouble started. The German line simply says " we will not run to South Africa" and the British Company agrees not to go to East Africa. They have also come to a working arrangement regulating their sailings from Hamburg. Why not have saved a tremendous amount of trouble by renewing or amending the old agreement which had run for thirteen years ?

PARLIAMENT. MR. LLOYD-GEORGE apparently resents the conciliatory attitude assumed by his colleagues and if they cannot restrain him he will force them to another election earlier than they desire. He will have no compromise, judging from the tone of his remarks on Tuesday evening. Naturally, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was angry at the prospect of the "very considerable permanent loss to the Treasury," but when the Opposition expressed its willingness to help him tide over temporary difficulties he should have accepted the offer with a good grace as did his leader on Monday. It cannot be that the result of the bye-election at St. George's in the East rendered him callous, for it was a safe seat and the re-election of Mr. Benn a foregone conclusion.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place at Bombay in March, between Mr. T. W. Birkett and Dorothy Nina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. B. Forbes of Bombay.

THE annual meeting of the Madras Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was held on Tuesday. H. E. the Governor presided and made a feeling speech commenting on the work done during the past year. The annual report submitted by Mr. Osborne, the Secretary, was adopted on the motion of the Bishop of Madras and seconded by Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim. The office bearers were elected and Mrs. C.W. Hatchell appealed to the members of the Committee to attend meetings as frequently as possible.

THE Bishop of Madras goes to Ceylon after Easter on a visit.

WE regret to say that Mr. T. L. Roberts died this morning at the St. George's Hospital. The funeral takes place this evening at Sewree.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SLADEN, commanding the East Yorkshire Regiment at Fyzabad, has been killed by a fall at polo.

MR. ANDERSON, Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, is going on six months' leave. Mr. Wright will officiate.

THE Hon. Mr. L. Porter, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, has returned to Allahabad from Ajmere where he has been engaged, at the invitation of Rajputana Government, in advising upon certain settlement questions.

NEWS from Kabul states that the Amir is steadily persisting in the plan for training his army on Turkish lines. He is anxious to increase the small staff of Turkish instructors now in his service.

THE Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Bombay held a Confirmation at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, on Tuesday last, when four candidates were presented to him by the Chaplain, three from the s.s. "Avala" and one from the s.s. "Alala". The Bishop, who was attended by the Rev. W. A. Sawtell, gave two short addresses during the service, both of which were thoroughly practical and therefore greatly appreciated by his hearers, who will long remember his manly words of counsel and good cheer. This was his Lordship's second visit in the space of a few days, thereby showing his kindly interest in sailors.

WORK for the next twelve months has been provided at the Birmingham Small Arms Company's works by an order just received from the Australian Government for many thousand of cadet rifles.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Balkan Unrest.

BERLIN, FEBRUARY 11.

THE Balkan Peninsula still remains the spot where the political barometer undergoes the most rapid fluctuations. Whereas, some weeks ago, it did not seem at all improbable that an alliance between the Balkan States and Turkey might be brought about at the present moment the danger of a war between Turkey and Greece, on the one hand, and perhaps between the former and Bulgaria on the other seems imminent.

The blame for this sudden aggravation of the situation must be laid at the door of the Greek Military League, which has taken on the form of a Dictatorship, and is becoming daily more radical in its tendencies. The King of Greece has entirely lost all political influence, and has been obliged to become completely subservient to the dictates of the League. The League, on the other hand, has been obliged to make a great display of patriotism, in order to strengthen its position with the Army and the People. With this aim in view, it has demanded the absolute incorporation of the Island of Crete with Greece. This attitude of the League is the more understandable when we remember that Venizelos, one of the most influential members of the League, and Kalergi, the present Minister, are both Cretans. In order to effect a complete amalgamation between Greece and Creta, Cretan Deputies are also to be elected to the Greek National Assembly.

In the same manner as the Greek Military League is obliged to adopt a chauvinistic policy, in order to maintain its hold on the popular imagination, so must the Young Turkish Party, which only came into power some twelve months ago, appeal in a like manner to the aggressive instincts of the Turks, in order to maintain its supremacy. It is for this reason that the Young Turks cannot allow the suzerainty of Turkey over Crete to be set aside, even though it has long since ceased to remain anything more than a bare formality. Were the Young Turkish Party to abandon this attitude, it would stand confronted with the danger that parts of the Empire, especially the Provinces of Asia-Minor, would break into rebellion, and endeavour once more to reinstate the former absolute system of government, alleging that the Ottoman Empire had never been subjected to humiliations of that kind under the dominion of Abdul Hamid.

Confronted with the choice between dangerous internal troubles and a war with Greece, the Young Turks would not hesitate to decide on war with the latter country. The result is that the present Turkish Government is firmly determined to treat the admission of Cretan Deputies into the Greek Chamber as a casus belli. It would not at all suit the Turks to make a direct attack upon Crete, the navy still remaining their most vulnerable point, and the number of battleships capable of protecting a fleet of transports being inadequate. It would be far easier for the Turks to enforce their claims to dominion over Crete, not in the island itself, but by pushing troops forward in the direction of Thessaly. The outcome of a war between Greece and Turkey is more or less of a foregone conclusion. The Turks had but little difficulty in thoroughly defeating the Greek forces in 1898. Since that period both the organisation and the arrangements for the mobilisation of the Turkish army have made enormous progress, whereas the Greek army seems to have remained pretty much as it was before. The Greek army may be powerful enough to assume the position of a Dictatorship over the King and the Civil Government of its own country, but it is far from being able to offer any appreciable resistance to a hostile land possessed of the military organisation of Turkey.

Naturally the situation would undergo a radical change, if Bulgaria were to seize upon the outbreak of a war between Greece and Turkey to enforce its own aspirations in Macedonia. It is somewhat remarkable that, exactly at the very moment that the friction between Greece and Turkey has become more serious, difficulties should arise between Turkey and Bulgaria. It is not many months since a Turkish Minister was busily engaged in Sofia endeavouring to bring about a closer political union between these two countries, and now public opinion in Constantinople is seriously contemplating the possibilities of a war breaking out with the northern neighbour. But as Bulgaria is, from a military point of view, in quite a different position to Greece, it would, in the event of war, prove a much more dangerous enemy for Turkey.

It is extremely desirable that the European Powers should do their best to prevent bloodshed in the Balkan peninsula; as the existing difficulties have arisen out of the Cretan Question, it follows that it is above all the Protective Powers whose duty it is to hinder the outbreak of war. It has been announced that the Protective Powers had given Greece an earnest warning as to the danger of allowing Cretan Deputies to participate in the National Assembly. The best means of bringing the presumtuous Cretans to reason would be for the troops of the Protective Powers to once more occupy the island. This would promptly convince the Cretans that they have no chance of gaining their indspendence, and that they can only hope to attain greater freedom by adopting a more modest demeanour. All oppression of the Christian Cretans by the Mahomedans has long been a thing of the past, consequently it is the less indurable that the Cretans should endanger the peace of Europe by their absurd pretensions. Both humanity and commonsense demand that serious words should be addressed to the people and to their blood relations in Greece.

GERMAN GUNS FOR HOLLAND.

The Parliamentary Commission appointed to examine into the action of Dutch War Minister, in giving continued orders to the firm of Friederich Krupp and Co. for canons for the Dutch navy, has fully approved of the course he has taken. A further order for 22 more guns, for the armament of three cruisers, has been given to the same firm. This means to say that the agitation set on foot by various French newspapers, notably the "Liberte", "Echo de Paris" and even "La France Militaire," against the employment of the firm of Krupp and Co. by the Dutch Government, has failed to bring about the desired result. The "Nieuwe Courant" expresses itself about this matter in the following terms: "There has never been the slightest suspicion of the integrity of our officials among those qualified to express an opinion on such matters ; we are also in a position to definitely state that no undue preference has been shown to the firm of Krupp, but that the guns manufactured by them have always proved to be of the highest quality." The well known Hague Telegraphic Bureau has been obliged to announce that the fictions sent from the Hague to French Italian, and Bulgarian newspapers, do not emanate from any member of its staff.

The real truth is that the unsuccessful French competitors went out of their way to inspire articles in the French Press, which although unable to find fault with the quality of the guns provided by Krupp for the Dutch Government, fell back upon the political danger brought about by a foreign power regularly obtaining weapons of this kind from a German firm, and, at the same time claiming that the prices charged were excessive. The French Colonel Rousset is responsible for the fairy tale, recently set on foot, that Krupp and Co. have lately purchased land at Eindhoven in Holland to the value of 100,000,000 francs. The service paper " La France Militaire" has been writing about the danger of the land defences of Holland being entirely dependent on the reliability of a German firm. A further allegation brought by Colonel Rousset is that the price demanded by Krupp from the Dutch Government is fully 60 per cent too high.

Little by little a light has been thrown on the sources from which all these accusations against Germany, and these criticisms about German canons have arisen. For a long time past one of the Deputies of the Dutch Chamber, a gentleman of the name of Thomson, has allowed himself to be led astray by the baseless fabrications of the French and Italian Press ; he is by this time in possession of the full facts of the matter. The reason why the whole controversy has been reopened is that the speech from the throne make allusion to the intended improvements in the coast defences. In a country like Holland, with its absolutely flat coast line, guns of an extremely long range are essential, in order to enable the forts to cope successfully with powerful artillery from warship which can command the whole coast from a great distance. Naturally rival firms are doing their best to prevent further orders from the Dutch Government being placed with Messrs. Krupp.

Experience has shown that there are no arsenals in Holland capable of manufacturing guns of the calibre required. As late as 1902 a Government gun foundry existed which nevertheless was obliged to import the metal used from abroad. The working expenses were so excessive that it had to be closed. Of late the Government ammunition factory at Hemburg has proved most unsatisfactory. The cases for shells turned out by this factory proved of far inferior quality to those produced by Messrs Krupp ; as a result the manufacture of these cases had to be abandoned. The idea of starting a new factory for the production of artillery has again been put forward by certain people but, as the result of former experience, has met with great opposition. What Holland lacks, in order to be able to turn out satisfactory articles of this nature, is a regular demand for war materials, and also the natural conditions necessary to an industrial country.

The question as to whether Holland has not been paying too high a price for its canons has been carefully gone into by the Commission in question, which consists of five members. Deputy Thomson expressed great surprise that the firm of Krupp and Co. should in the case of a large order for the Dutch Indies, have decreased its price of 400,000 golden by 76,838 golden, a matter of 19 1-2 per cent. In reply the Government pointed out that subsequent to the original order being given, the pattern of the guns required had been greatly modified, thus amply explaining the reduction in price. It is an injustice to the technical experts of the Dutch Government, to suppose that they are so inexperienced, as not to be able to form a reliable idea as to what is a fair price for work of this description. It must also be quite clear that the Dutch Government cannot have any reason for wishing to grant a monopoly to any foreign firm for the supply of war materials. On the occasion or the reorganisation of the land defences, preference will naturally be given to the firm which can turn out guns having, at least, an equally long range to those carried by the battleships of a possible enemy. Naturally, reliability and durability are of more importance in heavy artillery than mere cheapness.

L. ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are posted to the Regiments specified on admission to the Indian Army :—

2nd Lieuts. G. A. Pin, 130th Baluchis, F. J. Deighton, 124th Infantry, O. C. Radford, 31st Punjabis, W. M. K. Dickinson, 20th Horse, K. P. Walker, 27th Cavalry, W. H. G. Baker, 31st Lancers, C. F. Mackenzie, 21st Punjabis, G. L. Betham, 15th Sikhs, I Ferrier, 48th Pioneers, G. F. H. Faithfull, 126th Infantry, J. P. Gulland, 69th Punjabis, R. N. G. Scot, 28th Punjabis, C. A. Prondfoot, 53rd Sikhs, C. H. M. Churchill, 29th Infantry, M. F. Heyland, 127th Infantry, J. H. Cummins, 5th Gurkhas, W. T. Windeler, 15th Lancers, E. W. Spurgin, 29th Lancers, L. F. Cremen, 14th Sikhs, O. T. Boyd, 5th Cavalry, D. Dem S. Fraser, 39th Central India, W. F. Nugent, 28th Punjabis, D. S. R. Macpherson, 7th Gurkhas, J. W. S. Hobson. 16th Rajputs, A. W. T. Webb, 127th Infantry, F. R. E. Grant, 122nd Infantry, N. S. Taylor, 32nd Pioneers, R. G. H. Murray, 9th Gurkhas, F. L. R. Mann, 46th Punjabis, H. C. W. Dillon, 26th Punjabis, J. C. MacStewart, 79th Infantry, G. T. Johnson, 22nd Punjabis, B. N. Young, 12th Pioneers, C. W. Maxwell, 8th Gurkhas, J. G. P. Drummond, 18th Punjabis, N. M. Martin, 19th Punjabis, V. C. Cassidy, 64th Pioneers, J. C. St. G. Welchman, 39th Garhwal Rifles, and A. L. E. Nixon 18th Lancers.

It is notified that the Sikhs serving in the Indian Medical Service are permitted to retain their hair uncut and to wear paggree instead of helmet when in uniform. This order is also applicable to Sikhs undergoing probationary courses at the Royal Army Medical College and Royal Army Medical Corps Depot in England.

The following Royal Engineers who have completed ten years' Indian service are directed to proceed to England and join the School for Military Engineering at Chatham :—

Majors Burn, Pilchar and Closs, Military Works, Major Coldstream, Survey Department, Major Colvin, Military Works, Captains Rolland, Milne and Molesworth, Military Works, Captains Hearn and Manley, Railways, Captain Maisprice, Sappers and Miners, and Captain Browne, Survey Departments.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The heavy taxation (b) the increased rates in railway, train, and Victoria fares, (c) the enhancement of municipal tax by one per cent. and (d) the excessive rents of houses must all be telling on the purses of the people. The Governor should therefore now pause and give up his plan marked out for 20 years, which plan practically means nothing. He should allow the Improvement Trust to take up the "Fort area teeming with Malaria." Handicapping the Trust that looks to the health of the people and not to the convenience of a few by arterial communications means a heavy loss. It was a capital idea of the Trust to reclaim Chowpatty sea-side ground, for thereby there would be a footpath as far as Malabar Hill and moreover the place would be converted into a nice Marina. The Governor should get up to the highest top of the Malabar Hill and thence like Xerxes begin to weep and say "how many of my people will starve in these hard times, I must pause and see that the burden is lightened."

CITIZEN.

THE CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL will attain its tercentenary next year, and preparations are being made to celebrate the event.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

LIBERALS WIN THE BYE-ELECTION.

Challenge by Mr. Lloyd George.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The House of Commons last night passed the Treasury resolution without a division. Mr. Lloyd-George said the financial chaos, resulting from the unprecedented action of the Lords would cause very considerable permanent loss to the Treasury. An end must be put to the possibility of a similar deadlock. (Cheers).

Lord Hugh Cecil suggested the passing of non-controversial resolutions. Mr. Lloyd-George refused to legalise the collection only of the taxes approved by the Opposition. "We will not, for instance," he said, "impose a tea duty paid by the poor unless the land taxes are also imposed." The amount taken from the Sinking Fund would be £6,300,000 and thereafter various financial Bills would be introduced.

Tenders are invited for four million Treasury Bills payable on the 10th September.

LATER.

The complications arising from the postponement of the Budget are much discussed. Each party charges the other with producing the chaos. The Conservatives taunt the Government with ridding itself gladly of the first Budget and subordinating national interests to party gain. The Liberal papers hint that both the Budgets may somehow be merged into one eventually.

It is pointed out that banks are profiting by lending Government the accumulations of income-tax deducted from dividends, but not paid into the Exchequer.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Bye-election in St. George's in East necessitated by the appointment of Mr. Wedgwood Benn as Junior Lord of the Treasury has resulted as follows :—

Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Liberal...1597
Mr. Simmons, Conservative ...1030

No change.

Maurice Healy, an O'Brienite, has been returned unopposed for North-East Cork.

THE KING AND PEACE.

Notable Utterance.

LONDON, MARCH. 1.

King Edward, receiving at Buckingham Palace to-day, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and members of Convocation, expressed his pleasure at the recognition of his efforts to maintain the peace of the world. He was convinced that as the civilisation of the world advanced, Christian teaching would increasingly inculcate the love of peace. He prayed constantly that the country might be spared war which would involve the ruin of millions. Rarely in history had the desire for peace been more widely cherished.

PAY OF ROYAL ENGINEERS IN INDIA.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

In the Commons Mr. Montagu, replying to Sir H. S. King, said Lord Morley's approval of the proposals of the Government of India regarding the pay of Royal Engineers, Works Department, was telegraphed on the 1st February.

NEW PEERS.

Viscounty for Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

His Majesty has conferred a Viscounty on Mr. Herbert Gladstone and a Barony on the Hon. Ivor Guest.

LORD CURZON AND GLASGOW STUDENTS.

Another Protest.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

A mass meeting of Glasgow students has passed a resolution by a large majority protesting against the action of their Council in not complying with the instructions of a previous mass meeting to intimate to Lord Curzon that his explanation had not mitigated the strained relations between himself and the students.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Third Test Match.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

In the third test match South Africa completed the first innings for 305, White scoring 72 and Vogler 65. England's first innings totalled 322, Denton making 104. Going in again South Africa had made 35 for the loss of one wicket when stumps were drawn.

OPIUM TRAFFIC IN CHINA.

Closing of Last Divan in Hongkong.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that the holders of the Opium monopoly have entered into possession of the new farm and the last divan has been closed.

OUTRAGE IN A LONDON OFFICE.

Alleged Bombay Feud.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 1.

A shooting affair took place in Messrs. David Sassoon's offices in Leadenhall Street to-day. A man entered and shot and wounded an elderly clerk named Niffin. It is stated that the affair is the outcome of a real or imaginary grievance when both were employed in Bombay. The assailant was arrested. He gave his name as Sassoon Shalom Elazar.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The name of the wounded man in Leadenhall Street shooting affair is Nissim. He is in a critical condition and his depositions have been taken. It is declared that the assistant was Nissim's brother who had quarrelled over family matters.

[On inquiring at the office of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, we were informed that at any rate under the names mentioned in Reuter's message both men were unknown there. Sassoon Shalom Elazar was probably a Baghdadi. The only gentleman of the name of Nissim, however, who is known to be at the London Office, is a young man. He has been there about 12 or 15 years and comes from Aleppo. He has never been in the Bombay office.]

TRAINS OVERWHELMED BY AN AVALANCHE.

Many Killed, Injured, and Missing.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Two trains have been overwhelmed by an avalanche in the Cascade Mountains in the State of Washington. Over twenty persons, mostly passengers bound for Seattle and Spokane, were killed in their sleep. Twenty were injured and twenty-five are missing.

AFFRAYS ON BULGARIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Repeated affrays have taken place between Turkish and Bulgarian frontier guards. Though due to local causes, they are causing disquietude.

THE DALAI LAMA'S FLIGHT.

Satisfactory Explanation.

ARRIVAL AT DARJEELING.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

A Peking telegram states that the Government has replied to the British representations that the troops were sent to Lhasa to maintain authority as China's power in Tibet was weakening in consequence of the intrigues of the Dalai Lama. The troops were also intended to act as police. China has no intention of interfering in the internal administration of Tibet. The reply is considered satisfactory.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, MARCH 1.

The Dalai Lama reached here this evening and was received with demonstrations of devotion and enthusiasm from the Budhists and respectful sympathy from the Hindus and Europeans. The Lama left Pashok at 10-30. Previously, advance parties of half a dozen apiece had started as well as the baggage train consisting of a dozen or more Tibetan mules. The main cavalcade consisted first of men of Dalai Lama's personal guard; then came the Shapes, Ministers of the Upper and Lower Councils. Then again the men of the personal retinue. All these were clad in rich silks and brocades of various hues, some looking like Chinese mandarins, others in strange contrast like medieval Italian priests. The trappings of their ponies, especially their saddles, were as picturesque and quaint as everything else in the cavalcade. In the centre of this train rode the Dalai Lama on a grey pony, preceded by bearers carrying vessels of burning incense and surrounded by others burning joss-sticks.

ANOTHER DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MARCH 2.

A dacoity is reported to have been committed on the night of the 26th February at Harirampur in the Manikganj sub-division. It is said that some eight or nine men entered the house of a rich man and overcoming all resistence of the people there, decamped with a few hundred rupees. A police investigation is going on.

WELSH DINNER IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

The Welsh dinner took place last night. Sir Lawrence Jenkins presided and among the guests were Sir Edward and Lady Baker. There were several noteworthy after-dinner speeches. Mr. J. A. Jones giving the toast of "The land we live in" eulogised the services of Sir Edward Baker. Sir T. R. Wynne gave the toast of the Press and Mr. Woolacott of the *Statesman*, in reply, differentiated between the liberty and license of the Press.

THE INDIAN BANK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 2.

The third ordinary general meeting of the Indian Bank, Limited, was held on Saturday and the proceedings show that the affairs are in a satisfactory state. Mr. C. P. Ramasamy Iyer who presided said that the sound and continuous work of the Bank was gradually receiving wider appreciation. He acknowledged the help given by some of the Native States in other parts of India and hoped that their example would be followed by some of the Native States of that presidency also. The report and accounts were adopted and a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared while a vote of appreciation of the work done by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Krishnaswamy Iyer was placed on record.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Important Amendments to the Tariff Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

At Friday's meeting of the Supreme Council a most important item on the Agenda will be the consideration of a Resolution which Mr. Gokhale will bring forward :—It is as follows: "This Council recommends that the amount of the loan to be raised during the year 1910-11 should be £1,245,900 instead of £1,000,000 and that sum of £2,459,000 which is the estimated surplus for the current year should be allotted to the several Provincial Governments to be expended by them in assisting Local Bodies to carry out projects of sanitary improvement."

The Select Committees on the Tariff Bill, the Stamp Bill and the Court Fees Bill completed their labour and the reports were signed last night. A minute of dissent has been added to the Tariff Bill by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, Sir Sassoon David and the Raja of Kurrupam. They object to the duty on silver as not being required and if an additional tax is necessary the duty on sugar should be enhanced. It is understood Mr. Gokhale will move an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Miller will present the report of the Select Committee in the Electricity Bill. Sir Harvey Adamson will present the reports of the Select Committees on the Museums Bill and the C. P. Courts Bill. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson will present the Select Committees' reports on the Stamp Bill, the Court Fees Bill and the Tariff Bill.

Members will also move that the rules of business be suspended to enable the consideration and passing of these Bills.

Sir Sassoon David will move that sub-clause (2) of Clause 3 of the Tariff Bill as amended by the Select Committee and item No. 6 in Schedule 3 appended to the Bill be omitted.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey will move that in item No. 6 in Schedule 3 as amended by the Select Committee for the word and figure "annas 4" the word and figure "2½" be substituted. He will also move that to sub-clause (2) of clause 1 of the Bill the following proviso be added:—"Provided that silver afloat or in bond on that date shall not be liable to pay the enhanced duty."

Mr. Chitnavis will move that in clause (3) sub-clause 3 for the words and figures "No 16" "Petroleum" "one annas" and "and one anna and six pies," the words and figures "No. 8" "Sugar" "five per cent." and "seven and a half per cent." be substituted respectively.

Mr. Gokhale will move that sub-clause (3) of clause 3 be omitted from the Select Committee's Report.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson will move that the Bill as amended be passed.

Then discussion on the Financial Statement for 1910-11 in its first stage will follow.

It further transpires that Mr. Gokhale and others strongly urge for an export duty and a countervailing excise duty on jute.

In connection with the Budget Mr. Gokhale has given notice of a resolution that surplus instead of being devoted to railways may be given to Local Governments to enable local authorities to improve sanitation. The Raja of Kurrupam also intends to move a resolution, but nothing further in known.

Mr. Mudholkar has given notice of two minor resolutions which he intends to move in the Imperial Council (1) urging legislation to accord to Berar the privileges which belong to British territory in such matters as representative institutions and legislation by Council instead of by executive order and (2) urging the advancement of technical education by founding polytechnic institutions in Bombay or elsewhere for the practical teaching of Railway engineering, mining, marine engineering and other technical subjects not taught in existing institutions.

MADRAS COUNCIL MEETING.

Question of Supplies to Public Servants.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 2.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillay will move the following resolution on 5th April in the Legislative Council :—That this Council recommend the Governor in Council to relieve the Village Monegar or headman of the duty of finding supplies to public servants on circuit.

SAINT JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Prize Competition at Jubbulpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, MARCH 2.

The annual competition for the Indian Railways Ambulance Challenge Shield, presented by His Royal Highness the Grand Prior of the Order of Saint John, and the Indian Volunteers Challenge Shield, presented by the Prince of Wales, was held at the Government College hall to-day. Colonel Robinson, Principal Medical Officer, Jubbulpore, and Jhansi Brigades, acted as Moderator; but Lieutenant-Colonel Jeddes, D.S.O., acted as Judge and Captains Barbour Benet and Denyer as examiners; Major Blackham, Honorary Secretary, Indian Branch, attended and made all the arrangements for the competition.

The team sent up by the North-Western Railway won the Railway Challenge Shield securing 83 per cent. of the total marks; the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, the present holders of the Shield, were a good second with 95 per cent. of the marks. The North-Western Railway is to be specially congratulated as this is the first occasion on which it has competed for the Shield.

The Bombay Rifle Volunteers retained the Volunteer Shield securing 79 per cent. of the total marks.

A meeting, presided over by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Brooks, East Indian Railway Volunteers, was held, at which it was decided to hold the 1911 competition at Allahabad, if possible in the Exhibition building. Mr. Crump, Commissioner at Jubbulpore, presented the Shields together with cash prizes of seventy-five rupees and silver badges of merit to the winning teams. The second teams received rupees fifty and bronzes badges of merit.

THE VICEROY'S SPRING TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 2.

The Viceroy leaves Calcutta on the 31st of the current month, tours to Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi and the Kurrum Valley, arrives Dehra Dhun on 16th April, stays a fortnight, and reaches Simla 2nd May. There are no changes in Staff except that Captain Gibbs proceeds on three months' leave and Captain Muir, 1st Sikhs, acts for him.

THE NEW DUTIES.

More Protests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

In connection with yesterday's deputation of brokers to the Budget Committee regarding the new duties under the Stamp Act, evidence was recorded and no decision announced. Mr. Elles, represented the Exchange Brokers, while Mr. Siddons appeared as the representative of the S U. (Brokers). The argument put forward by the former interest is that in view of the fact that their brokerage is only a small fraction of their transactions as compared with share brokers the duty in their case should be proportionately smaller.

At the instance of exchange brokers a meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce will be held to-morrow evening to protest against the provision of new Stamp Bill which will operate harshly against them and assess over 40 per cent. on the London business of exchange brokers.

LUCKNOW, MARCH 2.

The "Advocate" of Lucknow, while commenting on the Budget, remarks:—"Is it fair to the other provinces of India that they should bear the permanent taxation for the creation of a new Province, about the utility of which serious doubts are entertained? If the experiment of dividing Bengal is a financial failure we ask, Why should Government have a sort of 'aid' and maintain that division? If doubling of the administrative machinery in Bengal cannot take place without taxing the poor man's oil all over India, why should the experiment be continued? We had had three years' experience. We have seen that no political advantage has accrued to the people, rather an element has been introduced into the politics of the land which was never dreamt of and over and above this, came the financial crash. We hope the point will be strongly pressed by councillors from the other Provinces."

MADRAS, MARCH 2.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held this evening to consider what action should be taken in connection with the new duties, imposed by the Government of in the recently issued financial statement. There was a large attendance of members.

RANGOON, MARCH 2.

The President, Trades Association, this afternoon, has sent following telegraphic message to the Finance Member, Viceroy's Council, in connection with the tariff :—"That this Association respectfully urges that all dutiable articles in bond and in transit affected by the new tariff on the date of issue of Notification may be admitted at the old rate of duty as was allowed on the last occasion of enhancement of duty."

Indian Chamber's Protest.

The following is a copy of the telegram sent by the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Chairman of the India Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, Finance Member, Government of India:—

"This Chamber respectfully begs to enter its emphatic protest against the proposed duty on silver as highly prejudicial to large staple industries, cripple India's trade with the Far East, dislocate the balance of trade which now helps considerably to meet Home remittances, and render no little injury to the masses. The Chamber prays that the duty on silver be allowed to stand at 5 per cent. as at present. The Chamber are further of opinion that it is highly impolitic and inadvisable to tax a necessary article of much universal domestic consumption as petroleum. It suggests that if commodities of luxury are to be taxed an enhanced duty on sugar will be exceedingly practical and unobjectionable."

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association have wired as follows :—"We beg most respectfully to tender our humble, but emphatic protest against the recent enhancement in silver duty, and implore that it should not therefore be imposed. Its effect will be disastrous to the Indian Mill Industry whose prospects are the gloomiest at present."

NEW INDIA COUNCIL MEMBER.

Congratulations from Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 2.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Khyre Khaiam, Vaniyambadi, was held yesterday at Govindapuram, Mr. K. Mahomed Abdur Rasheeb Sahib moved the following resolution :—"That the Anjuman-i-Khyre Khaiam, Vaniyambadi, respectfully begs to convey its deep sense of thankfulness to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India for appointing once again a Mahomedan member for the India Council in the place of Nawab Syed Husain Bilgrami resigned." It was resolved to send the following telegram of congratulation to Mirza Ali Baig Sahib at Junagur :—"Members of the Anjuman-i-Khyre Khaiam, Vaniyambadi, offer hearty congratulations on your appointment as Member of India Council."

REDISTRIBUTION OF MADRAS DISTRICTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 2.

Sir William Meyer is giving his personal attention to the scheme of redistribution of divisional charges which has been recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State and steps are being taken to bring it into effect as far as possible with the beginning of the next financial year.

FIRE IN A JUTE GODOWN.

Damage Half a Lakh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

An extensive fire broke out early this morning at a jute godown at Chittpur, where twenty thousand maunds of jute were stocked. The Fire Brigade could not subdue it after working for more than ten hours, but though it is now practically under control the estimated damage is over half a lakh.

RAJENDRAPUR TRAIN DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MARCH 2.

The Rajendrapur running train dacoity case in which one Surendra Chakravarty was sent up as accused has commenced before Mr. Stinton. N. Gupta is conducting the prosecution. Altogether twelve witnesses have been examined. Surendra Chatterji, who was stabbed in the train, identified the accused. Cross-examination has been reserved. The case is proceeding.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Darbhanga goes to Benares on the 5th instant, where he will pass the Sivratri festival. Thence he proceeds to Lucknow on the 9th returning again to Benares on the 13th.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE INDIAN BUDGET. The financial statement presented by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson to the Supreme Legislative Council is calculated to cause much anxiety for the future. In a year of good rainfall and a satisfactory harvest, followed by expansion of trade and increased revenue, it is found impossible to frame a budget in which the expenditure might, at least, balance the revenue. If there is an enormous deficit to be met under favourable conditions, what will be our fate, during a succession of bad seasons? One of the two chief causes of loss of income is the shrinkage of the opium receipts. There was a time when England made war upon the Chinese, in order to force opium down their throat. Either there has been an improvement in the moral sense of the British nation, within the last fifty years, or they have become more tender and sentimental, I cannot say. Whatever may be the reason, their statesmen have decreed that there shall be no traffic in opium with China, and that the yellow race shall no longer be poisoned with this drug. The missionaries kept declaiming against what they described as a most wicked and inhuman traffic imposed upon an unwilling state and they painted its effect upon the Chinese in most lurid and ghastly colours. Laymen joined in the crusade, and they have eventually succeeded in carrying the Government with them. The loss next year is estimated at a crore, and it will go on increasing until the whole of this revenue is wiped off in a few years.

THE OPIUM REVENUE. It will serve no practical purpose to inquire if the effect of opium on the national character and constitution of the Chinese has been so pernicious as it has been represented to be, on an extravagant presentment of a few extreme cases. In spite of opium, the Chinese are a well-built race, unsurpassed in industry and application. They are certainly not inferior in health or physique to any other Asiatic nation that is innocent of the fascination of the narcotic. I do not know, if taken immoderately, opium works greater havoc than alcohol. There are habitual drunkards as there are excessive opium-eaters, and yet the traffic in alcoholic drinks is not stopped altogether on that account. De Quincey cannot, perhaps, be cited as an impartial witness. But his opinion is valuable as derived from life-long personal experience, and in one of the finest passages in his "Confessions" he sets forth the advantages of opium against wine, and says that no man "having once tasted the divine luxuries of opium, will afterwards descend to the gross and mental enjoyments of alcohol." I am not an opium-eater myself, and it may be a heresy to say anything in defence of a drug which it is a sign of respectability to condemn. But I cannot bring myself to agree to a pious conformity, simply because it is considered descent by the world to be mixed up with the herd, rather than be marked out as singular. If sentimentalism had not come into play, India should not have lost the revenue from opium. Many years ago, I happened to visit the opium dens of Bombay: the inmates were enjoying their pipe, resting on pillows in perfect peace and harmony, and as far as I can remember, I did not notice among them a single person half so ill-looking as the miserable wrecks depicted for the public behoof by the abolitionists. About twenty years ago, the whole question was thoroughly sifted by a commission appointed by Government, and the weight of evidence was most decidedly in favour of the view that opium, in certain circumstances, was beneficial, and that it was by no means the evil it had been represented to be. But I am quite out of date in dealing with this aspect of the question. It is a fact quite as settled as the partition of Bengal, that the opium traffic shall cease altogether in ten years, and that the Government must find their own ways and means to supplement the loss. There will always be a difference of opinion as to the exact benefit to be derived by the Chinese in consequence of this pious resolve of the British Government. Great Britain has all the credit of a deed which will not cost her a penny. The enormous sacrifice it will involve must be borne by India alone, and the merit of it is enhanced by the fact that India is a very poor country and its ordinary resources cannot keep pace with its growing expenditure. The Finance Minister is himself much disconcerted by this circumstance, and is almost apologetic in the proposals he has submitted to the Viceroy's Council for fresh taxation. "This is not a rich country," he said. "A large proportion of its people are poor, an appreciable proportion are very poor. No right-minded man can impose additional taxation on India with a light heart. To me it is a very genuine sorrow to be obliged to do so." This is a fact which should weigh upon the heart of all Finance Ministers. It will do them good, and save the country from a possible evil.

FARER BURDENS. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has, however, salved his conscience by laying the fresh burdens chiefly on the comparatively rich. The increase of duty on foreign liquors and tobacco will touch the luxuries of the people and affect the well-to-do classes, while the enhanced duty on petroleum will affect all classes alike. The Finance Minister expressed the unctuous hope that the higher duty on tobacco will reduce the habit of smoking cheap and nasty cigarettes. If they are bad now, they may become worse in consequence of the duty. But the people will smoke them all the same. Supposing they did not smoke cigarettes, good or bad, what about the estimated revenue? Supposing a boycott of foreign tobacco were universally practised, will the Finance Minister like it, because it saved people from an evil habit? No; I rather fancy that he will prefer that good to the national exchequer should come out of evil. The temperance people are jubilant over the increased duty on spirits. The cheap brands are very deleterious in all conscience: but the higher duty will not make them less so. With all these additional duties, the estimated surplus is exceedingly modest, and quite a bagatelle! And then there is always "the gamble in rain" to be accounted for. One or two bad seasons, and we shall have probably reached the utmost limit of our resources. Even the salt tax has its limits. It is the devout hope of Indians that Government will have an adequate sense of the necessity of keeping a strict and constant watch over expenditure. We are suffering grievously from the burden of military expenditure. I cannot undertake to say to what extent it may be curtailed without danger to the country or impairing the requisite efficiency of the service. It comes to a total of £19,766,000 absorbing a fourth of the total expenditure. There is a vague impression among my countrymen that it can be reduced with advantage.

MALARIA AND THE MUNICIPALITY. While an outcry has been raised against the filling in of wells in the city, I found it interesting to turn over the pages of the latest report of the Health Officer, bringing the history of malaria up to date, and detailing the action taken by the Municipality to combat the evil. Dr. Turner's monograph strikes one as a veiled reply to some of the criticisms of Dr. Bentley, "the mosquito enthusiast." Dr. Bentley draws an appalling picture of the ravages of malaria in Bombay, observing that it is not only responsible for a large number of deaths every year, but also for the pecuniary loss amounting to many lakhs of rupees annually, which it inflicts upon the city. He would fill in all the impure wells in the city, and recommends that all houses having such wells must be declared unfit for human habitation. We are not prepared for such a drastic and draconic measure, nor will it be so far-reaching in its effects as might be imagined by its advocates. Popular opinion is distinctly on the side of Dr. Turner who says, "Bombay is not uninhabitable, because of malaria and in spite of all that can be done for sometime, periods of acute malaria will prevail, as it must not be forgotten that thousands of people come to Bombay yearly from other malaria infected parts of India, and the population is a very shifting one." If there were no wells in the city, if the city were dry and waterless Sahara, mosquitoes will not cease, nevertheless, from troubling. The climatic conditions of Bombay are favourable to their growth. I am surprised to read in the report that there are so many as 2,300 public wells and tanks in the city. Dr. Turner claims that the steps taken by his department have resulted in a considerable reduction of deaths from fevers. The mortality has decreased from 7,600, the mean of five years previous to 1902, to 3,500, the mean of the succeeding quinquennium. So far, so good. In the campaign against malaria, the human factor counts for a great deal. The authorities are confronted with the ignorance and superstition of the masses, and additional difficulties are presented by their ways and habits. They are ignorant of the elementary laws of hygiene, and the Bombay Sanitary Institution is doing good work in enlightening the people on the subject. Simple sanitary instruction had best be commenced at school.

DION.

THE "PESHWA" SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 1.

Mr. Harrison, Special Magistrate, pronounced judgment to-day in the case against Zia-ul-Huq, editor of the "Peshwa," sentencing accused to five years' transportation. The Magistrate delivered a long judgment and quoted at length Sir Lawrence Jenkins in the case Queen Empress vs. Vinayak, Bombay Law Reporter 2 304. In the course of his judgment the Magistrate said: "The prosecution has put in the whole file of the 'Peshwa' newspaper and has drawn attention to no particular article or articles and has left me to draw my own conclusions as to what has been the general spirit animating the paper. I find lessons which are taught to be mainly three: (1) that present method of Government in India is thoroughly bad, that it is one of oppression and repression, (2) that the British Government in practising repression is rushing to destruction, (3) that England is not what she was, that she is threatened by both Russia and Germany and dare not stand up because India on which she must rely and which has made the British Empire what it is, is dissatisfied and unsettled." The Magistrate then took one article after another of the "Peshwa" and discussed their subject-matter at some length. "The article on which the complaint is based," the Magistrate remarked, "is more violent in tone and more intemperate in its language than any of its predecessors that it stands out alone of all articles published in the 'Peshwa' calculated to arouse in the minds of its readers, feelings of hatred, of contempt and of disloyalty for the British Government. I find that many articles appeared which are even bitter and more outspoken in their frank hatred of the authorities." Concluding the Magistrate remarked: "It is also quite immaterial that the accused states that he rendered services to the British Government and that he wrote letters to some highly placed officials, he has entirely failed to unburden himself of the responsibility for the article in question. It appears to me to quote again from Bombay Law Reporter 8, 421 that the publication of that article is essentially an attempt to excite feelings of unwillingness to accept Government as such and that article is such that if its representations were accepted and believed it would deprive subjects of all confidence in Government as such and that it represents that Government is of a character execrable, cruel and merciless.

THE NEW PRESS ACT.

A Criticism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 2.

The *News of India* writes regarding the Press Bill as follows :—Judging from the opinions of Indian and Anglo-Indian papers it is evident that the so-called gagging of the Press has not been fully appreciated. Followers at Home of the public Press are a power; it is the exponent of popular feeling, it is an auxillary to Government. A paper rightly conducted on principles which aim at the ventilation of grievances is an aid to good administration to the exclusion of personalities. Vilification or embitterment is always welcome anywhere where truth and justice are respected. It is no justification to a public organ to attract the attention of Government by degenerating into license, because it believes that an autocratic Government fails to be attracted by its proposal couched in tamer language. The members of the Reformed Council are now privileged to formulate questions regard to any matters of concern and the entire proceedings being available to the public Press reduces to this extent the altruistic services of public organs, an economic justification for curtailing miscellaneous literature.

SIMLA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 2.

The first Gymkhana of Simla takes place on 7th May. The Simla Volunteers' record in India:—Transvaal Shooting match at Kolar Gold Field, 1st.

Colonel W. F. Barrow, commanding Simla Corps, proceeds on three months' leave in May and retires from the service in November.

The band of the 10th Hussars comes up to Simla for the season.

Snow and sleet fell again to-day at Simla.

Mr Buchann, Water-Works Engineer, states that there are no apprehension of a water famine as in addition to snow and good rain, the absence of the two regiments of Pioneers leave plenty of water at the disposal of the public.

Municipality :—December surplus in hand is Rs 1,81452-15-5. This will be utilized in various ways. The Government want the Municipality to take over the two roads constructed by the Pioneers last year, Extension and improvements in Simla may be complete this year. Although the old building is depleted nothing regarding the rebuilding of the Bank of Bengal is done.

The Simla theatrical season promises well. Mrs. Coffin, Mr. Herry Ross, and Mr. M. V. Fergusen are all expected.

FRACAS IN A COTTON MILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

A serious disturbance occurred on Monday in Ghusry Cotton Mill, Howrah, when Mr. B. H. Chawala, a Parsi assistant, was attacked and injured by men, who afterwards went on strike. The Police arrested six men who took an active part in the disturbance while seven other men have absconded. About 200 men of the spinning department in all are reported to be on strike. Mr. Chawala was sent to hospital for medical treatment.

FARIDKOT STATE PLEADERS.

Licenses Stopped.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 2.

The Council of Regency of Faridkot State have in the interest of the state and its subjects abolished the practice of pleaders in the State Courts and decided not to grant or renew any license for legal practice from the beginning of the year 1967 Vikram. Pleaders of the State have thus until March 20th next to make other arrangements for a livelihood.

CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

Court of Wards Clerk Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 2.

Munshi Rai, Clerk of the Court of Wards, Lahore, against whom a warrant for arrest had been issued for having misappropriated property worth twenty thousand rupees has been arrested at Una, District Hoshearpur.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

Question of a Statue.

At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on August 9th, the question of erecting a statue in memory of the late Marquis of Ripon was raised, but the proposal was ruled out of order by the President Dr. Sukhia challenged the ruling and Councils opinion has now been taken with the following result :—

Question :—1. Whether the President's ruling complained of by Dr. Sukhia was correct?

Opinion:—1. The only provision of the Municipal Act by which Dr. Sukhia's proposal for the erection of the Statue could be justified, appears to be S. 63 (k) which enables the Corporation to provide for "any measure likely to promote public . . . instruction." Whether or no any particular measure, for which it is proposed that the Corporation should provide under this sub-section, is likely to promote public instruction, is, in my opinion, a question of fact to be decided by the Corporation itself. The words of the sub-section are very wise, and are entitled, in my opinion, to a liberal interpretation, and though I do not myself think that the erection of the proposed Statue would be likely to have this effect, I am not prepared to advise, as a matter of law, that the proposal is so clearly outside the scope of the sub-section that the President was justified in withdrawing it from the consideration of Councillors. For this reason, I am of opinion that the ruling of the President that para. 2 of Dr. Sukhia's amendment was not within the purview of S. 63 of the Municipal Act and consequently was out of order was not coorrect. He ought in my opinion to have left the matter to the decision of the Councillors.

Question:—2. Whether in view of the provisions of the Municipal Act (and in particular S. 63) it is legally competent to the Corporation to sanction a suitable grant of money for the purpose stated is paragraph 2 of the amendment proposed by Dr. Sukhia to Mr. D. E. Wacha's motion.

Opinion :—2. In my opinion it is leally competent to the Corporation to sanction the proposed grant if the majority should be bona-fide of opinion that the erection of the Statue would be likely to promote public instruction.

(Sd.) G. R. LOWNDES.

The following is the letter, dated the 10th August 1909, from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia to the Municipal Commissioner, above referred to :—

"You are aware that at yesterday's Corporation meeting the President Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola wrongly ruled out of order my amendment for the late Lord Ripon's Statue to Mr. Wacha's proposition re a vote of condolence for the demise of Lord Ripon.

For the following among other reasons I submit that the President was wrong in his said ruling :—That under Section 63, Clauses (j), (k) and (l) it is competent to the Corporation to contribute a sum for a casket, or in its place and stead, for the erection of a statue without or with the previous sanction of the Government as under Section 63 it is in the discretion of the Corporation to provide from time to time, either wholly or partly, i. e., with or without the aid of Government or public contribution, for the following matters, viz.:—(j) Preparation and presentation of addresses to persons of distinction (either of welcome or of appreciation of services on their departures or of condolence to their families on their deaths, which latter have been on several previous occasions the Corporation have sent to the deceased's families with "costly" caskets). In the case in question instead of presenting an address of condolence in a casket the Corporation intended to vote a statue instead of a casket for an address of condolence: (k) any measure not herein before specially named, likely to promote public safety, health, convenience or "instruction." A statue of the late Lord Ripon who is admitted by the Corporation to be "the Father of Local Self Government in India" will be a proper and fitting piece of public instruction not only to persons of distinction of the present and future generations but also to the general public who will doubtless feel it their duty to revere and admire such persons of distinction and in whom feelings of loyalty and devotion towards Government and such persons of distinction will be greatly inspired; and to make such contribution as they think fit towards any public ceremony or entertainment in the City with the previous sanction of Government. The erection of the late Lord Ripon's statue in a public and prominent place in front of the main entrance of the Municipal Office Building would doubtless be a public ceremony and as such the Corporation can make a contribution.

That the President on my moving a rider first asked Mr. Wacha whether or not he accepted it to be tackled with his proposition as a part of it. This very fact showed that the president, had Mr. Wacha accepted my rider, did not think it out of order. That on Mr. Wacha's refusal the President did not rule it out of order but allowed to discuss and move it as an amendment, to second which due previous notice was given by another member, and before the latter could second it he ruled it out of order on flimsy grounds. That my amendment was to the effect that "on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation will be prepared to sanction a suitable grant, etc," and had not the President ruled it out of order it would have enabled the Standing Committee to see and to obtain Counsel's opinion if necessary as to whether or not it was competent for it to recommend the grant (vide Item No. 63). After the meeting was over I informed the President that he was flagrantly wrong in his ruling but as it was a very serious occasion and as it was a ruling from the Chair I had for the time being to bow to it and asked him in the presence of Drs. Dadachanji and J. J. Cursetji, Mr. Baptista and others to obtain Counsel's opinion through the Municipal Solicitor, offering him the whole cost thereof if his ruling be upheld by the Counsel and provided he undertook to pay the cost if I succeeded in my contentions. But he declined.

It appears to me that the President has either erred or has been misled by legal confreres.

Under the circumstances I beg to request you to obtain an authoritative opinion or joint opinion of Counsel which you are entitled to obtain under Section 517 (k) with or without the Corporation's desire."

A UNION THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 2.

A Union Theological College for South India and Ceylon for the purpose of training a higher class of Agents for work as pastors, evangelists, and theological teachers will be opened at Mangalore on 8th July.

BURGLARIES AT BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the 19th January last, you were kind enough to publish my letter re "Burglaries at Bandra," and the considerable alarm that had been created among the residents of Bazar and Chapel Roads, by the two burglaries that had been committed in their houses, when on account of plague, they had removed to the huts. But before these could be traced, two more have taken place.

Last Tuesday night, the house of Mr. Aveline, brother of the Rev. H. Pereira, situated at Veronica Street, Waroda, was broken open and the burglars made away with all the clothings, etc. The same night the house of Anthony Xavier, Clerk, St. Andrew's Church, adjoining that of the former, was also broken open. Waroda having been visited by plague the residents have left their houses and taken refuge in huts in order to save their lives, but the burglars take advantage of this and thus deprive them of all that is left in their houses.

Information in all these cases has been given to the Police, but the culprits still remain undetected. This is the sixth robbery of the sort. Will the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, cause an immediate inquiry into the matter? If not, let the present Police staff be changed and a new one substituted and thus save the residents from the worries and troubles they are undergoing.—Yours, etc.,

A RESIDENT.

THE CASE AGAINST PARMA NAND.

More Witnesses Examined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 1.

The case against Bhai Parma Nand, M.A., was taken up to-day by Mr. Harrison, Special Magistrate. Mr. Bevan Petman, Government Advocate, appeared for the Crown, while Dwarka Das and Raghunath Sahay, pleaders, represented the accused. Mr. Petman put in a document seized by the C. I. D., from Allahabad under the New Press Act which was a printed leaflet by James, of Paris, headed "C. A. Ire" which Mr. Petman explained purported to be burden of a song of the revolutionaries. James, Mr. Petman said, is a Socialist of the most virulent type, and the leaflet produced in Court gave an incline to his character.

Mr. Petman read out certain passages from the leaflet which said: "English say that India is not able for self-government; the question will be settled by the sword." Again, "India has been playing as milch cow to England and soon she shall pay as Bengal tiger" and such other statements. It may be remembered that a letter of James addressed to Parma Nand and found in Parma Nand's possession was filed in the case. A number of defence witnesses was then examined. Bakshi Tekchand, M.A., pleader and Secretary, D. A. V. College, Managing Committee, deposed to the effect that Parma Nand was the Professor of History in the College on Rs.75 per month as subsistence allowance, till his house was searched. He was sent to Africa by the Managing Commitee to popularise the D.A.V. College and collect subscription for same. One Makhan Chand, who requisitioned the services of a religious preacher in South Africa, paid the passage money of Parma Nand, who was successful in collecting Rs. 6,349 for the College for which the Managing Committee passed a vote of thanks. From Africa, Parma Nand went to England and joined the King's College, London, to take the Degree in History. The Managing Committee granted him a scholarship. After his return to Lahore he was again sent in August 1908 to Burma by the Managing Committee to collect subscriptions for the Ayurvedic class of the College, and he collected Rs.6,525 in Burma. Further, witness stated that Parma Nand had never taken part in any political movement to his knowledge. He was not a dangerous or desperate man. He delivered lectures under the the auspices of the Arya Samaj on Social and Religious subjects. Other witnesses examined were Professor Devi Dyal, Professor Diran Chand, Bakhshi Ram Ratian, Ram Pashad, late Secretary Prithiridl Sabha, and Bhai Makham Chand, who requisitioned the services of a Vedic preacher in South Africa. Witness stated that he accompanied Parma Nand on his tour in the Colonies and that Parma Nand delivered lectures on no other subjects but Vedic religion. Witness produced one cutting from the "Natal Mercury" and another from the "Natal Advertiser" referring to the work of Parma Nand in South Africa; the cuttings were filed. One letter of Henry Dykman, President Theosophical Society, and addressed to witness relating to the subject, was also filed. Parma Nand established, witness stated, 3 or 4 branches of the Arya Samaj in the Colonies. Witness admitted to have paid the passage money of Parma Nand. Both professors, abovementioned, stated that to their knowledge, Parma Nand had no connection with Ajit Singh or his work.

LAHORE, MARCH 2.

The hearing in the case against Bhai Parma Nand was resumed to-day. Five more defence witnesses were examined including Lala Munshi Ram, Governor of the Gurukul, Kangra, Hardwar, Lala Hansraj, Honorary Principal, Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore, and Kishen Singh, brother of Ajit Singh, who was present when Parma Nand's premises was searched. Lala Munshi Ram said that he knew Bhai Parma Nand for sometime and that he had considered him to be a simple, straightforward and peaceful man. He would not call him a desperate or dangerous man. Lala Hansraj stated that he had known Parma Nand, as a member of the Arya Samaj for the last 14 or 15 years. Parma Nand was appointed Professor of History in the College in 1902 or 1903, Parma Nand accompanying him to muffasil stations to deliver lectures on social or religious subjects. Parma Nand never delivered lectures on politics and was a man of peaceful habits. He did not call him a desperate or dangerous man. He had never seen Parma Nand with Ajit Singh and therefore he could say that they were not connected with each other. Witness identified a few letters in the handwriting of Parma Nand. There had been factions in the Arya Samaj. Lala Lajpat Rai worked in the Congress and Rai Mul Raj and others were vilifying him and suggesting that on account of his connection with the Congress Lajpat Rai should be expelled from the Samaj. There were some other members of the Arya Samaj also who now and then took part in the Congress, but Lajpat Rai took a very prominent part in the Congress. This was resented by some members very strongly. Mr. Petman filed a fresh document which witness identified to be in the handwriting of Parma Nand. Mr. Petman explained the document as a memo which Parma Nand kept with him in England showing that he was in correspondence with Ajit Singh and Kishen Singh. Kishen Singh brother of Ajit Singh who was present when Bhai Parma Nand's house was searched, stated that on 9th November, the first day of the search, Nawab Din, Inspector, showed to Mr. Beaty, City Superintendent of Police, a bundle of folded papers and said that he had taken that out from a box of Parma Nand. Mr. Beaty told him to place the papers back in the same box. This occurred in the absence of Parma Nand. The following day a bundle of papers known as a bomb formula was found in the same box in Parma Nand's presence.

The case was adjourned to 10th instant. The Magistrate intimated to the Government Advocate that he had received from Calcutta a bomb book found in the Maniktola garden. The book was kept under safe custody.

Judgment in the cases against Kishen Singh and Lal Chand Falak will be pronounced on 15th March.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. DALRYMPLE CLARKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 2.

To-day the hearing of the charges against Mr. Dalrymple Clarke was resumed before Mr. Scott, Special Magistrate. Three witnesses were examined and the inquiry closed as far as Rangoon was concerned. The Hon. Mr. F. D. Stewart, of Steel Bros., will be examined at Sinbo on 8th March. Most important evidence was that given by Mr. W. Osgerby, of the Mercantile Bank of India, Calcutta, who stated before that he was employed in the Bank of Calcutta. Accused had account with the Bank of Calcutta, which was taken over by the Mercantile Bank of which firm Green and Co., was a customer. Neither Green and Co., nor accused, had any account with the Bank. Accused transferred his account to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son on 31st August 1906, so was the account of Green and Co. transferred on 2nd April, 1907. The books of the Bank showed that Green, Clarke, and Birch operated on Green and Co.'s account at different times. The accounts showed on 7th March, 1906, that a cheque for Rs. 33,000 was drawn. There was left a balance Rs. 756 with interest amounting to Rs. 891-15 which was transferred to Messrs Thomas Cook and Son eventually. The account of Green and Co. was opened with the Bank of Calcutta on 9th June with Rs. 800, cash received from E. S. Green. There was a debit entry for Rs. 2,000 remitted to Green and Co., that amount being debited to Clarke in the first instance. Witness produced copies of entries in the books of the Mercantile Bank and the Calcutta Bank relating to accused's account with them from 20th December 1901 to August 1905. On 8th May 1902 accused was debited with some twenty thousand remitted to him; he was also debited with the interest of overdraft for May and June 1902. On 30th June 1902 he was credited with twenty thousand by transfer. Witness then showed numerous payments and transfers in Green and Co's accounts of June. Clarke, Birch and D. King, Birch and Clarke both drew cheques on the account of Green and Co. Birch was authorised to draw cheques on the account under instructions from Clarke. The authority was withdrawn by Clarke on 22 February 1906. Witness also produced a document showing particulars of security held by the Bank on behalf of Green and Co. But could not say if Clarke of 19th November 1904 was connected with the overdraft of Rs. 20,000 of 8th May.

THE INDIAN GOLD STANDARD.

THE "Economist" of January 29th, contains the following letter from Mr. Morston Frewen which will just now be read with interest:—

Sir,—I regret that the contribution of Mr. H. M. Ross to the "Economist" of November 27th, found me in California, and I have not found the opportunity earlier to consider its contents. In discussions of currency there is room for wide differences of opinion, but when we read such mis-statements of fact as in the letter of Mr. Ross, the reading public finds itself in a position to judge as to the value to attach to the opinions conveyed. Mr. Ross is not merely an apologist for the Indian Government; I learn with interest from his letter that he was the secretary of the Indian Currency Association; it is therefore worth while to draw attention to the lapses of this remarkable apologia.

I may admit frankly that such a letter as that of Mr. Ross disarms hostility. Most of us who objected to the tampering with Indian currency believed that a small group of influential merchants much in evidence, no longer young, who had amassed fortunes by the fall of the rupee in Indian trade and had realised their assets in rupees, wished to remit themselves home, and also their rupees at the rate of fifteen for a sovereign instead of the then exchange rate twenty or twenty-two rupees to the sovereign. But my belief as to this, not very charitable surmise, is rudely shaken; frankly the letter of Mr. Ross is too ingenuous not to be entirely honest.

Mr. Ross's judgment can be summed up in a sentence. "I attribute" he writes, "India's great prosperity since 1893 to the gold standard." But this has always been the argument of those who have tampered with currency. There is not a treasurer of a South American Republic who does not similarly attribute existing prosperity to the premium on gold. Brazil, the Argentine, Chile, they all have gold standards and debased currencies. They all declare that if their currencies went to par their exports of wheat, wool, rubber, coffee would be destroyed, just as the Government of India in its notorious State Paper C, 8,667 (September, 1897) declared that an honest rupee at ten to the sovereign would "kill our export trades." It is better apparently to kill citizens than export trades. But we who deplore the tampered currency of India ascribe her prosperity not to her dishonest money, not to the purchase of ninepenny worth of silver by her Government, its coinage into a rupee, and the monopoly of the sale of that rupee for sixteen pence, but we refer it to the unprecedented rise of gold prizes since 1896 in every market to which India exports. Between 1893 and 1896 during which years gold prices were falling fast the closure of the Indian Mints was in [illegible] of all men bringing India to infinite [illegible]ester; it was only with the great rise of prices after 1896 that the position became tolerable. India to-day shares a huge unearned increment of profit, in partnership with every debtor nation on the globe. The rise of prices has reduced the burden of her "home charges" by nearly 50 per cent; had gold prices since 1896 continued to fall, this experiment of Mr. Secretary Ross, in human suffering, was not worth a year's purchase. Similarly since 1896 the great rise in the gold price of wool has freed Australia from the burden of her enormous external debt; but what inextinguishable laughter would arise if some Antipodean Solon should ascribe the new prosperity of Australia to that adoption of a Federal Constitution which has accidentally synchronised with the great fall in the value of gold. Mr. Ross must at least admit that such a vast rise of gold prices as that 1896 might account for India's prosperity; he must at least admit also that there are moral objections to a currency of unlimited legal tender for three hundred millions of people, each coin of which loses nearly half its value, if you submit it to the test of the melting-pot. Why is the silver rupee which that Government to-day coins any better than one of lead which would cost far less? Let who can answer that question. The only reply that I can adventure is that, being of silver, the dishonest rupee fools the natives; certainly no one else is fooled. Does it fool Mr. Ross?

In 1879 the proposal was first made by the Government of India to tamper with its currency by closing its mints, and this was the noble reproof of the Lords of the Treasury, as relevant to-day as thirty years ago:—

"It appears, too, that the Government of India, in making the present proposal, lay themselves open to the same criticisms as are made upon Governments which have depreciated their currencies. In general the object of such Governments has been to diminish the amounts they have to pay to their creditors. In the present case the object of the Indian Government appears to be to increase the amount they have to receive from their tax-payers."

My Lords fail to see any real difference in the character of the two transactions . . . The Government scheme may relieve the Indian Government and others who desire to remit money to England, but this relief will be given at the expenses of the Indian Taxpayer, and with the effect of increasing every debt due by ryots to money-lenders.

But the gold standard for India is all right, says its League Secretary, for did not the Fowler Commission sanction it? Men's memories must be short if they have already forgotten the report of the Fowler Commission; take this paragraph:—

"So far as the proposals of the Government of India were intended to secure the confidence of the commercial community, they have failed in their effect. These proposals have not been supported before us by the representatives of the commercial and financial interests connected with India, nor, indeed, by any of the independent witnesses we have examined."

The evidence accepted and acted on was that of a handful of officials, which evidence is indicrous, read by the light of fifteen years' experience; and the words "independent witnesses" were meant to eliminate just those other Indian witnesses who wished to tamper with the currency in order to bring home their fortune, at a rate 25 per cent. higher than the bullion rates of exchange.

But your correspondent says "the scheme is now in effective and satisfactory working." To this I respectfully demur, on the ground that with each fresh recurrence of famine the scheme starves our fellow citizens by wholesale. I object to a continuance of this experiment, just as I object to the red rubber tribute of the Congo. It is not merely economically objectionable, but is a moral outrage. There is no blinking the fact that people who, relying on statute law and immemorial usage, had converted rupees on a colossal scale into bangles, do die because Mr. Ross and his precious association have stopped their reconvertibility in times of famine.

I again instance that Allahabad terror of 1897, the instance of the village headman who brought in two thousand tolas of silver, expecting to exchange this mass, as always aforetime into two thousand rupees, but who was obliged to accept the only offer—six hundred rupees. The only possible reply would be, and not a pretence of honesty in the reply, "well, but the purchasing power of these six hundred, to buy food was equal to the purchasing power of two thousand with the mints open." So far from this being the case, Mr. Ross admits, and the Government of India now admits that the purchasing power of the rupee to-day is very much less than it was before the mints closed. Does Mr. Ross really expect to ride off from the terribly sinister significance of the Allahabad scandal by describing it as my "amusing tirade"? How long does he suppose it will be before our Indian shame is blazoned "urbi et orbi" seeing that the Monetary Commission at Washington is now considering the sending of a Sub-Commission to India? Just imagine the consequences if that Commission should examine Mr. Ross, an official of the Indian Currency Association. He writes:—

"Mr Frewen charges the Indian Government with "having inflated the currency for the sake of the profit it makes on the sale of rupees." It has done nothing of the kind..... Surplus rupees are reconvertible into pounds sterling by means of the drafts which the Indian Government sells when exchange falls to bullion point."

It would be difficult to pack more valuable misinformation into four lines. The Government of India sells Indian exchange, which is tic rupee; in this rupee currency, and not in sovereigns, it collects its revenue; the present "bullion point" of the rupee is less than ninepence. Does Mr. Ross mean to assert that the rupee exchange has ever fallen to ninepence? And again, he says, "it was not until about three years ago that the Indian Government had any profit on its operations." How shall I characterise such a statement? The whole of the sixteen millions sterling, the gold standard reserve fund, has been driven from the profit made on illicit coinage by that Government. Are we to understand that if a bank in trading makes large profits, and adds these profits because they are not divided? Replying to a question in the House of Commons from Sir Edwardes Sassoon (July 22, 1907), Mr. John Morley said:—

"In the financial year 1906-07, in which a net profit of £4,800,000 was realised on the coinage of rupees, the number of rupees coined, excluding the recoinage of old rupees, was 227,670,000 i.e. 22 crores 76 3-4 lakhs, equals £15,180,000."

At any rate, the Secretary of State in Parliament describes the seigniorage as "profit." A gold standard without a gold currency, the full legal tender coins overvalued in the standard some 80 per cent. is no more a gold standard than is Brazil's. Such a "standard" is not worth the bones of a Pomeranian puppy, let alone butchers' bills such as those of 1897, which stagger humanity. I maintain that the worst agony of the Bombay famine of 1877 was mitigated, because the natives could bring, and did bring, forty-five million tolas of silver bangles to the mints and received in exchange forty-five million rupees; that the mints reports state that the increasing pressure of this vast mass of treasure on the mints "indicate with a certain accuracy the commencement, progress and severity of the present famine." But Mr. Ross thinks the officials were writing nonsense and he would have us believe that had these forty-five million tolas exchanged at the Allahabad rating for thirteen million rupees, and not for forty-five million rupees, it would have been just as life-saving to those empty stomachs in the Deccan in 1877.

"Does Mr. Frewen seriously suggest that we should reverse the policy and reopen the mints, involving havoc to the State and ruin to its trade?" That is exactly what has got to be done, and before another famine; better, far better, the consequences your correspondent detects than the periodic starvation of millions of our fellow-citizens. India, too, has had her chance, and deliberately put it aside. In 1897 she could have opened her mints to free coinage jointly with the mints of France and the United States; but no, she said an honest rupee, ten to the sovereign, that "will kill our export trades."

Nor do I take any stock whatever in these jeremiads of "ruin and havoc," should India return to honest money; we have gone through all that long since. Never was India more prosperous and more contented than on the day her mints were closed. The official statements of Sir James Westland, her Finance Minister, and of Lord George Hamilton, her Secretary of State, overflowed with optimist felicitation. No one in Parliament was better qualified to speak for India than the late Sir Richard Temple, a statesman who had worked his way upward through all the grades of the service to be Governor of Bombay. From a plenitude official experience Sir Richard said of the last Indian Budget presented to Parliament before the mints were closed:—

"I have heard many such statements in this House, but have never heard one which gave me greater confidence in the future of Indian finance..... The loss by exchange is recouped by the general prosperity of the people, to which the cheapness of silver conduces..... I think the House is to be congratulated on the existing state of things as shown by the present Budget."

A few words in conclusion; the argument of those who wrought the deed of shame was that with an artificial and tempered currency, but with a fixed exchange, capital would go to India. While the recent cooked up rate has brought capital home, and enriched a handful of sexagenerian Nabobs, there is no evidence to show that investment in India has been stimulated. And even if, by what the "Times" stigmatised as "financial rain-making" industries employing brown labour have been capitalised from England to supersede industries at Home employing white labour, then the greater the disgrace and disaster for all concerned. The more it is turned over, a fruitful soil for Socialism at Home, for anarchy in India, the more the whole transaction reeks of the national dishonour. With mints as before 1893 open to silver, India has got within her own borders the material to construct all the mills and factories and railways she will ever need. She has in her silver hoards in the form of silver bullion (rupees not included) the raw material of three thousand million rupees. Such at least is the estimate of Mr. F. C. Harrison, given to the Herschell Commission of 1893. This entire monetary mass, by the closing of the mints, has been graciously wiped out of existence as constructive industrial capital. I had hoped we had heard the last word of this preposterous theory that by tampering with her currency India can attract our capital, and even if she could, there are the very strongest objections, both moral and economic, to our encouraging her external indebtedness and thus increasing her Home charges and sales of Council bills.

The Indian experiment was at its inception very difficult to justify. Its authors were not economists or financiers; they were of the prophet tribe. Give them their way and they assured us that silver mines would close down, and that in a few months, or years, the bullion value of the rupee would overtake its exchange at sixteenpence. By melting up rupees wholesale and contracting the currency the purchasing power of each surviving rupee was to be enhanced, so that it would buy more food. Well, they have had their way; they have since rung all the changes of dextecous thimble-ringing and now we can judge of results in the light of history. First, with closed mints the Indian currency was so contracted that money came to be borrowed in Bombay at 2 per cent. per month on the security of gold bars. Next the party of inflation went to the wickets for their innings and now India, with closed mints, has coined far more rupees than ever before with mints open. The inflation two years since was such that, after allowing for the demand of the world's silversmiths, the Government of India bought up and coined practically the entire product of all the silver mines of the world. Now after fifteen years of tinkering and pinching when the whole art of finance in India has become odious, and when what was comedy has become tragedy, when the failure of an autumn's rain dissipates in a single season the gold standard reserve fund so laboriously accumulated during fifteen years, we are invited by Mr. Ross to agree that this monstrous "scheme is now in effective and satisfactory working."

Said Jeremy Bentham, in his "Principals of the Civil Code," a "forced elevation of the currency is fraudulent bankruptcy." England's work in India has always seemed to the writer amongst the brightest chapters in the history of mankind. To manœuver all this by an act of "fraudulent bankruptcy" who is to be held responsible and from whom shall we exact the penalty for this deed

SMALL-POX IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 2.

Small-pox is widely prevalent in and around Madras.

The Best Cough Drops Are Drops of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Sixty years ago physicians first used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and ever since then it has been the standard cough remedy all over the world. Thousands of families, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, keep a bottle of it in the house ready for an emergency.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

controls the spasmodic efforts of coughing, relieves the congestion in the throat, quiets the inflammation in the bronchial tubes, and prevents the lungs from becoming involved.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

11th Extra Meeting.

HANDICAPS.

THE GOODWOOD PLATE. Distance about 7 furlongs. Sonlt Line 10st 12, Killua 8st 2lbs, Boomey 7st 5lbs, Mary B 6st 8lbs, Lord Merv 8st 9lbs, Lord Carlyon 8st 11lb, Lady Spring 7st 4lbs, Not Yet 6st 8lbs, Crossbred 8st 6lbs, Lachlan 7st 7lbs, Bright Metal 7st 2 lbs, Chevalier 6st 4lbs, Posco 8st. 3lbs, Nancy 7st 6lbs, St. Patrick 6st 11lbs. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 8lbs.

THE MARCH PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-2 miles. Oakton 10st 2lbs, Devereux 8st 10lbs, Coquette 7st 12lbs, Lancasterite 6st 8lbs, Lachlan 9st 4lbs Lady Spring 8st 7lbs, Flaneur 7st 2lbs, Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 5lbs.

AN ARAB SELLING PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Gladiator 10 st 6lbs, Safoog 8st, 9lbs, Waziristan 7st 10lbs, Thuvil 7st 3lbs, Fruit Salt 9st 7lbs, Dejan 8st, Narsin 7st 9lbs, Hasty Jack 7st 2lbs, Zomorin 8st 13lbs, Dumra 7st 13lbs, Murmurees 7st 8lbs, Minocher 7st 11b, Desert King 8st 10lbs, Well Done 7st 12lbs, Generous 7st 7lbs, Vibrona 6st 12lbs, Sun 8st 8lbs, Burtho 7st 12lbs, Aziz 7st 5lbs, Azzad 6st 10lbs, Tunes 8st 11b, Dilerjung 7st 11lbs, Darwin 7st 4lbs. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4lbs.

THE VIRAB PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. Look [illegible]man 10st 11b, Hazza 8st 6lbs, Valens 7st 13lbs, [illegible]ibs, Ashroff 9st 8lbs, Gafal 8st 5lbs, Dilerjung 7st [illegible], Antico 7st 4lbs, Red 9st 4lbs, Hamayoon 7st 12lbs, Antico 7st 4lbs, Red 9st 4lbs, Minerva 8st 2lbs, Mudkoor 7st 11lbs, Murmurees 7st 3lbs, Company 9st 2lbs, Linfandel 8st 11b, Dumra 7st 10lbs, Prime Minister 7st 2lbs, Mexican 9st, Gold Mint 8st 11b, Real Blood 7st 8lbs, Little King 7st 11b, Asfundier 8st 7lbs, Hoodaib 8st, Burtho 7st 7lbs, Fairfield 6st 10lbs. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 3lbs.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Lady Nannie 9st 3lbs, Ngakapa 8st 7lbs, Koko 8st 2lbs, Virballa 7st 10lbs, Gun Metal 8st 11lbs, Evening Herald 8st 3lbs, Encourage 7st 12lbs. Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4lbs.

Forfeit for the above races due if not struck out before 6 p.m., Thursday, 3rd March.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA,

First Day.

Programme for Saturday, 5th March, H. W. 7-05 p.m., (S.T.):—

Third Challenge Cup Race.—Being the final of the series for Yachts of any rig and any size belonging to the R. B. Y. C.—I. Y. R. U. time allowances for rating. First prize, Rs. 50 and second prize, Rs. 25. Course:—Committee Vessel—S. Karanja S.—Sunk Rock S.—N. Karanja P.—Committee Vessel S.—S. Karanja Buoy S.—Committee Vessel. Distance 16·52 miles. Start at 3 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For B. Class Yachts.—Entrance fee Rs. 7-8. First prize, Rs. 60 and second prize, Rs. 30. Course:—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock P.—Mark Buoy P.—N. Karanja P.—South Karanja S.—Committee Vessel.—Distance 11·98 miles. Start at 3-15 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For C. Class Yachts.—Entrance fee Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 50; Second prize, Rs. 25; and Third prize, Rs. 15. Course:—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock P.—Mark Buoy S.—S. Karanja S.—Committee Vessel. Distance 9·15 miles. Start at 3·30 p. m.

Handicap Race.—For Ships' Boats, Service Rig. Open to boats of the R. N., the R. I. M., and the Mercantile Marine. Entrance fee Rs. 3. First prize, Rs. 30; Second prize, Rs. 20; Third prize, Rs. 10; and Fourth prize, Rs. 5. Course:—Committee Vessel—Sunk Rock P.—Mark Buoy P.—Committee Vessel. Distance 6·92 miles. Start at 3-45 p. m.

MARRYAT CUP.

THE following matches were played to-day for the Marryat Cup:—A. H. Glendenning beat Captain H. C. Richmond 9—7, 6—1; Captain T. C. Lucas beat E. M. F. Nicholson 6—2, 4—6, 6—2; R. D. England beat E. Green 7—5, 6—4; and F. R. R. Brooke beat W. Reid 6—0, 6—0.

THE AUSTRALIAN CUP.

Messrs. Watson and Gutmann have received the following cable from their Perth office.

Australian Cup 2 1-4-miles, run at Flemington, Victoria, March 1st.

Orline, 6st 9lbs	1
Pendil, 8st 10lbs	2
Diabolo, 6st 7lbs	3

Won easily.

Winners prices 25 to 1 against.

When the last mail left the betting on the race was, 6 to 1 Trafalgar, 8 to 1 Daisy Chain, Diabolo, and Moruga, 14 to 1 Loch Sheel.

The winner was unquoted.

Pendil won this race last year.

OPIUM SUPPRESSION IN CHINA.

With reference to the Regulations for opium prohibition drawn up by the Ministry of the Interior in conjunction with the Law Revision Commissioners and presented by the Commission for Constitutional Reforms, a Chinese Impeiral Decree issued in January says:—It is to be observed that opium suppression is essentially an important matter to strengthen the Empire and that Decrees had been issued in the previous reign commanding that opium should be strictly prohibited. Regulations of prohibition have at different times been issued for general guidance and this year warnings have been reiterated, so that instructions and preventive measures in the matter may be said to have been exhaustive.

Many provinces have now reported the entire suppression of opium plantation and in different parts the number of people breaking off this habit is gradually increasing. It is necessary at once and definitely to decide on a plan of punishment and warning in order that this poisonous bane may be eradicated permanently. On perusal of the Regulations proposed for opium suppression, they are found fairly complete and minute in respect of penalties and fines, and these Regulations should be promulgated and enforced both in and out of the capital.

The Viceroys and Governors in the provinces where opium plantation has not been entirely forbidden are commanded to order and superintend the local officials in taking steps to reduce the term of years in which poppy plantation should be prohibited with a view to eradicating the evil as soon as possible. In the provinces where entire suppression has taken place, they should at all times investigate the conditions, and any recrudescence of the evil should be regarded as a violation of the laws of the Government, and action must be taken according to the Regulations for the punishment of the offences. All the Regulations proposed by different Government offices in the capital and the variations in the length of terms of prohibition proposed by the provinces which have been sanctioned by the Throne, should become established Regulations, and any violation of them should be punished accordingly.

Should any high official in or out of Peking, who has control over local officials, dare to relax his efforts in this matter or secretly to offend against the Regulations he will also be punished. It is sincerely hoped that this chronic curse will be gradually eradicated and that the people will daily strengthen and flourish hereafter.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers every where.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th Feb. on 1,774·01 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total Traffic for the week	1,47,000	3,00,000	7,000	4,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	83	169	4	256
For previous 4 weeks of half year	6,40,000	13,55,000	28,880	20,23,880
Total for 5 week	7,87,000	16,55,003	35,880	24,77,880
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,71,610	3,11,650	7,093	4,90,353
Per mile of Ry.	97	176	4	277
Total to corresponding date	8,11,318	17,50,211	38,707	25,98,236

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 36,353
Do. to date.....Rs. 1,20,356

Make your own Cigarette

It is twice as good

A.G. CIGARETTE PAPER

BEST and PUREST

LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LENT FASHIONS.

Although there are those who do not hesitate to say that the season of Lent is not so strictly observed in London as it was some fifteen or twenty years ago there are yet, a correspondent writes, some among the more devout who mark the penitential season by exchanging their coloured gowns either for black frocks or for toilettes carefully designed in mauve and lilac, and suggestive at the same time of spring and of the Lenten season. There was a time when mauve was looked upon as the last refuge of the middle-aged and elderly but lately we have changed all that. In the first place there are no avowedly middle-aged or elderly people left nowadays when even grandmothers only too often dress as debutantes. And then again the charms of mauve and lilac have begun to be appreciated in a marked degree by the great authorities on matters of dress, so that one finds coats and skirts in mauve cheviot and Princess robes in lilac cashmere continually suggested as being suitable for quite young girls to whom as a matter of fact they are often exceedingly becoming.

COSTUMES IN PARMA VIOLET.

Among the coat and skirt costumes in pale Parma violet there are some which are made in fine cloth and arranged with pleated skirts, finished with wide panels back and front. The coats are carried out in a short three-quarter length, and trimmed with groups of buttons, covered with moire silk in a darker shade. The collar and cuffs are also made in dark violet moire, outlined with a fairly wide strapping of pale lilac cloth. To complete a costume of this kind, a hat is provided in pale lilac straw, lined under the wide brim with dark violet velvet, and trimmed round the crown with a very full ruche of Parma violets, into which, on one side, a large cluster of white gardenias may be introduced, if some further contrast should be required beyond that which is given by the two shades of violet. In the matter of afternoon frocks there are few, if any, fabrics more graceful and charming than the silken cashmeres which have been dyed in so many beautiful shades of violet and heliotrope. A very pretty frock for home-wear is arranged in pale heliotrope "cachemire de soie," and made in Princess style, fitting closely to the figure at the waist, and then flowing out into a long and graceful train. The line of the waist is defined by a folded satin ribbon in the same shade, brought down to a point in front and finished at the back with loops and long floating ends, which reach almost to the hem of the train. The bodice is cut severely square, and outlined with a wide band of silk embroidery worked in several shades of heliotrope. To fill in the opening, there is a chemisette of transparent silver lace, lined with heliotrope chiffon, and continue in the form of a high collar band. This collar-band is edged along the top with a flat rouleau of heliotrope satin, a little touch of colour, which helps to make the bodice very becoming. The sleeves in heliotrope "cachemire de soie" reach only a little distance below the elbow, where they are cut away by under-sleeves of silver lace arranged over heliotrope chiffon.

THE CHINESE PARLIAMENT.

The following Imperial Decree has just been published in Peking with reference to Constitutional Government in China:—With reference to the memorial from Sen Hungyi and others, members of the Provincial Assemblies in Chibli and other provinces, praying for the speedy opening of a Parliament, submitted on their behalf by the Censorate. We have perused and noted its contents. We perceive the patriotism of the memorialists with which we are much satisfied and for which we highly commend them. As we were entrusted with the important measure of preparing to introduce Constitutional Government in the country, we announced, immediately after our accession, that the 8th year of Hsuan Tung was still to be the limit of time within which to make the preparations proposed, by this the Government's policy was plainly laid down; it carried out the unrealised desires for benign rule cherished in the sacred breasts of their late Majesties, and satisfied the hopes entertained by the people of the Empire for reforms.

In respectfully reflecting upon the Decrees issued by Empress Hsiao Chin and Emperor Teh Tsung, we find that they were the results of their Majesties' own determination. Their Majesties fixed nine years for the period in making preparations for a monarchical constitution for the Chinese Empire. Their command that the chief power was vested in the Throne but that the administration was to be opened to public opinion. This was patent to the Ministers and people in our whole Empire. The Throne is filled with deep concern, to the sacrifice of ease and comfort, and strives diligently to ensure able administration in the Empire. It has repeatedly issued commands to all offices in the metropolis and all the provinces, ordering them to carry out reform measures with energy in due time. We hope, thus, that a Parliament will soon be established, which will consolidate the foundation of the Empire.

But Our Empire is extensive in area, and as neither the preparations are complete nor the people's standard of intelligence uniform, should a Parliament suddenly be opened, it is anticipated that opposition may be rife, which will hamper the progress of Constitutional Government. Should this happen, not only shall We be unable to satisfy the Spirit of the late Emperor in Heaven, but it will be open to question whether the Representatives, who present the petition, can face Our four hundred million brethren.

We wish to exhibit absolute sincerity and to hide nothing. In short, Constitutional Government will certainly be established and a Parliament will be surely opened, but what is to be carefully considered is the question of time and order. Safe gait is essential in a long walk, as it is unwise to look for immediate results in attempting an important task, Provincial Assemblies have been opened in all the provinces and the Senate will be organized in the next year, so that the basis of a Parliament will be complete.

We hope that Our Ministers and people will perform their duties diligently and compare results not according to time. They should not aim at an empty name to the detriment of actual results. We hereby clearly announce that when the nine years' preparations are complete and universal education has spread among the people We will resolutely issue an Edict to fix a time for a Parliament to be summoned. It is hoped in this manner that, in aiming at benign government, care may be exercised in its deliberations.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH. 3.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

973-09 Mulla and M Kasrev Mobed Jamshid vs Mirza Mahomed Kazham Edgelow G W and Co. Part heard.

792 08 Jehangir M and S Uderam Kesaji and another vs Hyde alli Abdul Kayani Tyabji D and Co. Part heard.

795-08 Raghavayya B and N P V Abhyanker vs Shri Dhondiraj Ganesh Dew-Maharaj and others Nanu H and Co.

Testamentary suit 17-09 Wadia G and Co. B N Vatcha Ghandy vs S A Watcha Ghandy Shroff D and D.

276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Umar Haji Adam—Little and Co and Matubhai J and M

502-07 Smetham B and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas and others Raghavayya B and N and Edgelow G W and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Ag. Commissioner's Report.

780-06 Madhowji K and Co Abdul Hoosein Mulla Nadarbhoy vs Sukhanbai widow and others Bicknell M and R.

Long Causes.

1006-09 Captain and V Nagarda Dalebram a firm vs Chunilal Pitamber Motichand and D Captain and V R D Sethna vs Gover Nagji and Co a firm Malvi H M and R.

111-09 Tyabji D and Co Abdul Rehman Karudin vs Rajanbibi widow and others Crawford B and Co Little and Co.

590-09 Captain and V Nawab Mirza Faiz Ali Khan valad Mirza Saheb Ali Khan vs Pestonji M Heeram Shamrao M and H.

650-08 Bhaishanker K and G The Hope Mills Ltd vs Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney Baronet Mulla and Mulla.

570-08 Sabnis and G Mahomed Husein Barbaray vs Aishabibi widow and others F F Pavri Captain and V and Shamrao M and H.

882-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Furdoonji Ardeshir Cursetji Furdonji another Unwalla and Co.

365-08 Daphtary F and D J Sardarmat the firm vs H O Coates and another In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BRAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Commercial Cause.

1120-09 Payne and Co. Nowrojee. Dinshaw and another vs Demetrocopulo and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.

For Further Direction and Costs on Adlty Registrar's Report.

Admirality Suit No. 4 of 09 Little and Co The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs The s s Tennenfels Craigie B and Co.

Long Causes.

939-08 Mulla and M Dayal Mulji vs S B Frazer and another Thakurdas and Co.

382-07 M B Chothia, Aboo Mahomed Poonjani vs Haji Moosa Abba and others, Khunderao L & M

525-08 Bhaishanker K and G, Ravji Varsing a firm vs Gangaram Pranj

BY THE WAY.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, whose serious illness, the result of an accident on the ice, many will have heard of with regret, has lived so long in Canada that we are apt to forget that he was once Regius Professor of History in the University of Oxford, and a pet aversion of Disraeli. For many years he has resided at Toronto, where he has been an industrious author, journalist, politician, philosopher, and letter-writer. At one time he was the leading advocate of a party that favoured the friendly incorporation of Canada in the United States, but little has been heard of that idea during recent years. American university thought is not complete without Goldwin Smith. Anglo-Saxon history has in him one of its ablest analysts. He has written of England and of the United States and of Canada.

DISRAELI AND THE PROFESSOR.

As stated, Disraeli had no liking for Mr. Goldwin Smith, and satirised him in "Lothair," written in 1870, as the Oxford Professor whose speeches were filled with "ornate jargon," and who emigrated to the New World, because he was not sufficiently appreciated in the Old World. Mr. Goldwin Smith, who had not been mentioned by name in Disraeli's "appreciation," immediately declared himself wounded by the shafts of ridicule from Disraeli's bow by telegraphing across the Atlantic that he regarded Mr. Disraeli's calumnies as "the stingless insults of the coward."

THE UNLUCKY NUMBER.

On the occasion of the "premiere' of Chantecler" the superstitious will notice with interest the great part which the number thirteen has played in the author's career. There are exactly thirteen letters in his name, and he is the thirteenth occupant of the thirteenth fauteuil in the French Academy. His two masterpieces, "Cyrano" and "l'Aiglon," have thirteen letters between them, and there are also thirteen letters in the title of "La Samaritaine." Moreover, the dates of the dress rehearsal on production of "Chantecler"—the 6th and 7th—make thirteen when added together. Happily in "Chantecler" itself there are only ten letters.

"CHANTECLERE."

"What language" (asks "J. J. R.") "does this word belong to? It is not French for there is no such word in any of five dictionaries I have turned to. And our Chanticle is rendered in them by Cog and Reveille Matin. It must be a whimsical rendering of our chanticleer of M. Rostand's own, I assume. As far as the play itself goes, can Aristophanes Birds have had anything to do in its cephalic gestation?"

SIR WALTER HELY-HUTCHINSON.

Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, who reads a paper on "The Outlook in South Africa" before the Royal Colonial Institute recently is the second son of the fourth Earl of Donoughmere, a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a barrister of the Inner Temple. He is now understood to be retiring from the Colonial Service after thirty-five years spent in Australia, the West Indies, Malta, and South Africa. He started his official career as private secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales, and he is concluding it as Governor of the Cape. While Governor of Natal he presided over the inauguration of responsible Government in that section of South Africa.

ASTROPHYSICS.

Sir William Huggins, who has not entered his eighty-seventh year, is famous all over the world as the founder of the science of astrophysics, by means of which the infinitely distant stars and nebulæ have been compelled to yield up the secrets of their physical constitution. The faint nebulous mists once believed to be the most distant stars are now known to be immense masses of incandescent gas, and most of the elements which are found in our own earth have recorded their presence in the stars by their unerring lines in the tell-tale spectrum. With the help of his clever wife Sir William Huggins for over half a century pursued his researches in his home-made observatory at Tulse Hill and only last year returned to the Royal Society the instruments lent him many years previously.

NEW SCOTES EDUCATION ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Mr. G. W. Alexander, M. A., who has been clerk to Edinburgh School Board since October 1906, has been appointed assistant secretary of the Scotch Education Department, in place of Mr. G. Todd, who has retired. Mr. Alexander, who is forty-five years of age, is a graduate of Edinburgh University. In 1889 he was appointed secretary of the University College, Dundee, and in 1892 he was elected clerk to Glasgow School Board, an office which he filled for over fourteen years. The intimate knowledge Mr. Alexander possesses of Scottish educational affairs will be of great value to the Education Department.

WALES AND DISESTABLISHMENT.

The "Liberator" thanks the Church party for contesting every Welsh seat at the recent election, and shows that the vote in favour of Disestablishment is larger than ever. "This election," it says, "is by far the heaviest poll on record. Never has the voice of Wales been so decisively pronounced. The Welsh electors have scattered to the winds the faked figures of Anglican Church progress." The majority for Disestablishment, given by our contemporary, is as follows:

1906	96,528
1910	128,131

"In the face of such a decisive poll," adds the "Liberator", "the leaders of the Anglican Church would do well to consider seriously whether it is desirable, even in the interests of their own Church, to prolong a hopeless struggle, which brings it into constant antagonism with the spirit of Welsh nationality."

SHORT SHRIFT FOR SCANDALMONGER.

The Orleans Museum has just been enriched with a curious relic of the past, which some workmen in making excavations in the city came across. It is a stone representing a grinning figure, showing the teeth, the countenance being repellent enough. In this way the loquacious woman, the scandalmonger, was brought to her senses. The stone, suspended on a chain, was placed round her neck, and so covered, she was compelled to walk round the town which she lived. The stone is supposed to date from the sixteenth century. Our French friends fond of calculations, so if one stone were sufficient for a town three centuries ago, the problem presents itself, how many such instruments of torture would be necessary to-day to deal with the lovely member of the fair sex.

THE DAIRIES OF PARIS.

There are, we learn, in Paris eleven hundred and sixty-six dairies, with fifteen thousand cows. To look after the cows three thousand one hundred and fifty persons are employed, and of these two thousand come from the Auvergne district. The daily consumption of milk in the French capital is stated to be 217,262 litres. A litre is 1,76077 pints, or practically a pint and three quarters, so if the figures, taken from a Paris contemporary, are correct, the Parisian is by no means extravagant as far as milk drinking is concerned.

A DISTINGUISHED CHINAMAN.

The death has occurred at St. Petersburg of Ta-fon-tai, whom the French newspapers describe as "Le Rothschild Chinois." He possessed at Kharbarovsk and at Kharbin breweries, factories for making macaroni, mills, fur stores and shops and stores of every kind. He also owned a fleet of ships. During the Boxer rising and the Russo-Japanese War, Ta-fon-tai had been the principal contractor to the Russian Government. He took an active part in the agricultural exhibition in the Amur district, and finally established himself in St. Petersburg, where he proposed to establish a bureau for the extension of Russia's trade with China. He was said to be the medium for negotiation between Russia and his own country. With great ceremonial the body has left St. Petersburg for Kharbin.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 68, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE TWO SERVICES.

The strong influence of admiral of the Fleet, Sir Arthur Wilson is already commencing to be felt at the Admiralty, and will no doubt soon spread throughout the fleet commands. Soon after the new First Sea Lord consented to forego his well-earned retirement and to resume an active part in the service to which his life has been wedded, it was stated with some pretence of authority that under Admiral Wilson's regime there would in all important principles be a continuity of the policy which he had inherited from his predecessor. The changes for the most part, moreover, will not be of a violent nature, because it is no secret that Admiral Wilson is satisfied with the way in which the fleet has in a general way been administered. The shipbuilding programme has been tentatively arranged but as the provision for its execution has not yet been considered by the Cabinet, everything relating to this subject is of course purely conjectural.

BEAWING OFF TORPEDO ATTACK.

One of the most striking and at the same time most gratifying performances from the guns of light calibre (guns smaller than four-inch) in the Fleet during 1909, was made by the "Sentinel," of the Third Division Home Fleet. This ship, as shown in a previous issue of "The Globe," fired 135 rounds at the rate of 18 rounds per minute, and made the remarkable record of 1373 hits per minute from her 12 pounder guns. But the best individual shot from guns of this calibre was C. Collier, leading seaman of the Foresight, who actually hit the target 16 times in one minute. One has only to imagine how demoralising the effect of such a rain of shots on a torpedo craft heading up for an attack must be, to understand the real value to the captain of a ship, and to the Navy and nation, of a man like Collier, or a number of men who could shoot as straight as the men of the "Sentinel" shot in their 12-pounder competition. Unfortunately, the range of the 12-pounder is limited, and this firing took place during a clear day; whereas torpedo craft deliver their attack at night or during thick or foggy weather. Still this does not detract from the performances which show how highly trained our gunlayers are to-day and what can be done at the 12-pounder guns will presently be accomplished with the much more powerful longer range and equally rapid four-inch guns which form the anti-torpedo armament of our latest battleships and battleship-cruisers. A greater desideratum in this respect at present is to find means of lighting up the position of torpedo craft at night before they enter the danger zone with their Whiteheads, and to train our gunlayers to hit as fast under these conditions as they do at present when the sun is above the horizon.

WHAT BIGGER BATTLESHIPS MEAN.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Edward Seymour has added his word of warning to those who have gone before, in pointing out the ramifications of the "Dreadnought" and super "Dreadnought" policy in shipbuilding. The money which will have to be spent by all first-class naval powers, no matter on which continent, is really appalling when all the details of extra expense are thought out, which must necessarily occur if ships continue to grow in tonnage at the present rate. There is this difference between the huge liners that are built for the Mercantile Marine, and the monster fighting fabrics that are produced for fighting line. The liners run straight to and fro between certain large ports and go direct to their wharves in tow of or accompanied by tug boats. There is no manœuvring to be done; whereas it is a first essential that men-of-war should be able not only to manœuvre freely and unattended in foreign harbours; but that they should not be debarred by their draught of water, or extreme length, from finding shelter in many harbours and sheltered anchorages where the width and depth of the channels, or the area of the harbours, themselves are restricted. To shut fighting ships out of such shelters is to handicap them heavily in their world-wide functions.

NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The National Service League announces that the new Parliament will contain at least 130 members supporting their views, a great advance on the total of forty-three in the assembly elected in 1906, or on the three members of eight years ago. Throughout the recent contest the League has scrupulously adhered to its non-party attitude and has refrained from bringing pressure to bear upon any candidate in order to obtain from him a pledge of support. The immediate task is stated to be the perfection of organisation and the redoubling of efforts, so that the next Parliament may furnish a majority in favour of national service. The League celebrates this month its eighth birthday, and that in its comparatively shot term of existence it has become a power in the land is a fact that cannot be denied. With its general objects, though not with all the details of its proposals, we are in hearty sympathy and purpose shortly to deal fully with the subject in our columns.

MUZZLE FLAME EXTINGUISHER.

Accounts have reached us of an invention by Mr. Marten Hale, the designer of the shrapnel grenade, which has for its object the abolition of flame at the muzzle of a rifle or gun when firing cordite or other modern powders. The "flame killer" is not incorporated with the propellant itself, so that the stability and ballistics of the later remain unimpaired; it is contained separately in a silk cloth bag placed conveniently inside the charge, and the gaseous products being liberated simultaneously with the ignition of the cordite, the muzzle flame of the latter is extinguished. It is understood that successful experiments with the invention were recently carried out at the Coventry Ordnance Works. Should it perform satisfactorily what it claims, its value must obviously be great. Though powder is now smokeless, the position of guns and riflemen is still revealed by flashes.

POSITION OF THE TERRITORIAL.

The straits to which the Army Council is reduced by its inability to square our military needs with military preparation is painfully apparent in its latest move. The sheep are to be separated from the goats in the Territorials by a process so novel, and so antipathetic to English prejudices and commonsense, that one can only wonder what the outcome will be. There are those who see no reason why they should undertake any responsibilities outside the possibility of invasion. There are others who have been induced to promise that they will serve abroad in time of war. In this way the Territorials are divided into classes, and the distinction is one difficult to work in practice without friction. But that is not all. While the Territorial who holds the Volunteer view of service is inclined to feel that he is put in an invidious position the Territorial who holds the militia view of service is doing a little thinking as to his exact standing in case of emergency. He has a shrewd suspicion that the idea of new departure is to get him to do garrison work in place of the Regulars, who can thus be released from our Mediterranean and other stations. Such an arrangement amounts to an admission that the Territorial is not considered fit to take his place in the fighting line. His training is as inadequate as Lord Roberts and other great soldiers have said that it is. How will such a revelation affect recruiting? The Territorial, fine fellow that he is, has joined the Force believing that he is to play an active part in the defence of his country. He is not making sacrifices of time and money in order to garrison Mediterranean ports. That much is certain. Hence the anxiety of the Army Council to provide a striking force that shall be real is carrying them into deeper waters than they know.

A small river steamer, the Richard Paul which only draws 4ft. of water has left Dover with an English crew on a perilous voyage across the Atlantic for Brazil.

A Board of Trade inquiry into the disappearance of the steamship Waratah has been ordered, but it is improbable that it will be held for some time, as a considerable amount of evidence has yet to be obtained from Australia and South Africa.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

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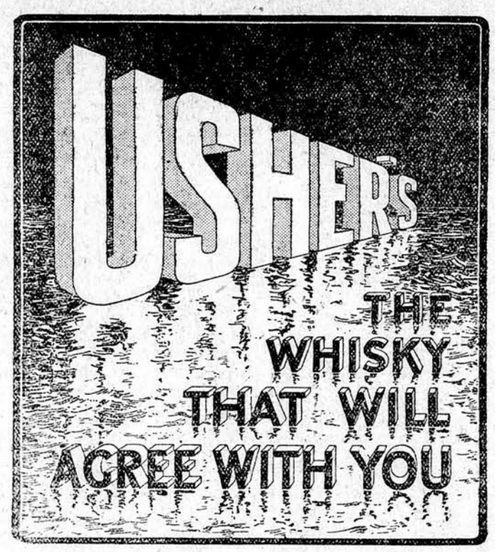

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 2.

A precipitation has occurred locally in the West Himalayas the largest snowfall amount being one foot at Sonemarg.

The depression in Rajputana yesterday has to-day centred in the East of Central India and is causing slightly unsettled weather in the North East of India.

Forecast.—The precipitation will probably decrease in Kashmir. Few falls of rain are probable in North-East India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 2nd March, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is equal to the average at Delhi and in defect elsewhere. Temperature is lower than usual in the south-west and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect in Upper Sind; night temperature is lower than usual over the whole of Sind and at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at the coast stations and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier. Temperature has risen and is in slight excess in the extreme north-eastern districts during the day.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—The low pressure has moved to the west United Provinces, but has had no effect on the weather in the plains and skies have cleared in northern India.

Dry weather is likely.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Offg. Meteorologist, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Arcadia," March 4.

The P and O S N Company's Mail Steamer "Arcadia," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday 6 a.m, will bring the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Conner, Mr A F	Russell, Mr A G
Knox, Maj R	Clarke, Miss O M
Simpson, Miss E F	Howarth, Mr J
Bruce, Mr and Mrs	Hurst, Mr W
Rountrice, Mrs	Ringwood, Mr M
Pierce, Maj F and Mrs	Stephenson, Miss E
Middlemas, Capt	Peel, Mr R
Livingstone, Mr H L	Gregerson, Miss D
Scott, Mr P S	Thella, Miss D
Milner-Moore, Mr D O	Burrows, Mr A
Burnett, Mrs T	Brown, Miss M
Lamb, Mr R F	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Clifford, Capt R	Thaillier, Major H F
Searle, Major C C	Sheen, Mrs M
Place, Lt N D	Kennedy, Mr C
Searle, Mrs	Edwards, Dr R B
Millar, Major A	Vail, Dr C E
Sinclair, Mr J	Burt, Mr C H S
Gamble, Mrs R A	Keighley, Mr A F
Cunninghame-Mitchell, Miss	Mackenzie, Mr J M
Shakespeare, Col W F	Fraser, Mr P L R
Hick, Mr and Mrs	Taylor, Mr Jas
	Templer, Mr J M

FROM BRINDISI.

Pope, Capt F

FOR KARACHI.

Revic, Mr D	Rennie, Mr F P and Mrs
Seyeur, Capt C R	

Per s.s. "Massilia," Mar. 4.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, is due to arrive here on the afternoon of the 4th instant and will go straight into No. 1 shed, Victoria Dock to land the following passengers:—

Clarke, Mr R E	Ormsby, Miss
Clarke, Mrs	Sweet, Miss K N, 2 infants and nurse
Keogh, Miss K	Wright, Miss L S
Sinclair, Mr G	
Ormsby, Mrs V A	

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Icilma Fluor Cream

is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtues of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

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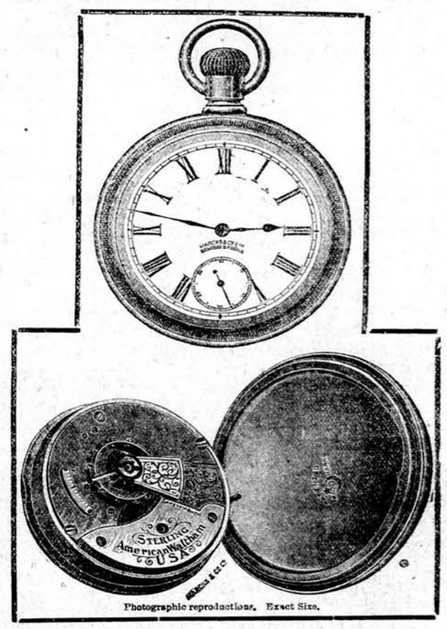

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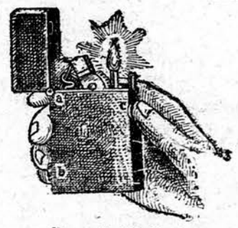

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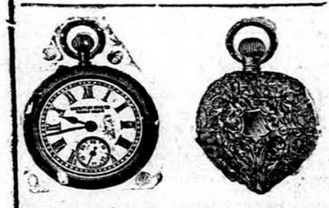

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Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 69 Fredrick Street, London E.C.